Five Hundred points of good Husbandry.

As well for the Champion or open Countrey, as also for the Woodland or Severall, mixed in every Moneth with Huſwifery, over and beſides the Booke of Huſwifery.

Corrected, better ordered, and newly augmented to a fourth part more, with divers other leſſons, as a dyet for the Farmer, of the properties of Windes, Plants, Hops, Hearbes, Bees, and approved Remedies for Sheepe and Cattell; with many other matters both profitable, and not unpleaſant to the Reader.

Alſo two Tables, one of Husbandry, and the other of Huſwifery, at the end of the Booke, for the better and eaſier finding out of any matter contained in the ſame.

Newly ſet forth by THOMAS TUSSER, *Gentleman.*

LONDON:
Printed by *I. O.* for the Company of Stationers. 1638.

A Lesson how to conferre every Abstract with his Month, and how to finde out huswifery Verses by the *Pilcrow*, and Champion from Woodland.

In every Month, yer in aught begun,
Read over that moneth, what availes to be dun:
So neither this travelle shall seeme to be lost,
Nor thou to repent of this trifling cost.

The figure of Abstract and month doe agree,
Which one to another, relations bee:
These Verses so short, without figure that stand,
Be poynts of themselves to be taken in hand.

In husbandry matters, where pilcrow ye finde,
That Verse appertaineth to huswifery kind:
So have you moe Lessons, (if there you looke well)
Than huswifery booke doth utter or tell.

Of Champion husbandry now doe I write,
Which heretofore never this Booke did recite,
With lessons approved by practise and skill,
To profit the ignorant, buy it that will.

The Champion differs from severall much,
For want of partition, closure, and such:
One name to them both doe I give now and than,
For Champion Countrey, and Champion man.

The

The Authors Epiſtle to the late Lord *William Paget*, wherein he doth diſcourſe of his owne bringing up, and of the goodnes of the ſaid Lord *his Maſter unto him, and the occaſion of this his Booke, thus ſet forth by his owne long practiſe.*

Chap. 1.

THOMAS TYSSARMADEME

Time tries the troth in every thing,
Herewith let men content their mind,
Of workes which beſt may profit bring,
Moſt raſh to iudge, moſt often blind,
As therefore troth in time ſhall crave.
So let this Booke iuſt favour have.
Take you my Lord and Maſter than,
Vnleſſe miſchance michanceth me,
Such homely gift of me your man,
Since more in Court I may not be,
And let your praiſe wonne heretofore,
Remaine abroad for evermore.
My ſerving you (this underſtand)
And God his helpe: and yours withall.
Did cauſe good lucke to take mine hand.
Erecting one moſt like to fall.
My ſerving you I know it was,
Enforced this to come to paſſe.

Since being once at Cambridge taught,
Of Court tenne yeares I made aſſay,
No Muſick then was left unſought,
Such care I had to ſerve that way:
When ioy 'gan ſlake, then made I change,
Expelled mirth for muſicke ſtrange.
My muſicke ſince hath beene the plough,
Intangled with ſome care among,
The gaine not great, the paine inough,
Hath made me ſing another ſong.
Which ſong if well I may avow,
I crave it iudged be by you.

Your ſervant

Thomas Tuſſer.

To the Right Honourable, and my ſpeciall good Lord and Maſter the Lord *Thomas Paget* of *Beaudeſert*, Sonne and Heire to his late Father deceaſed.

CHAP. 2.

MY Lord, your Father loved me,
And you, my Lord, have proved me,
And both your loves have moved me,
To write as I have done:
Since God hath hence your Father,
Such flowers as I gather,
I dedicate now rather,
To you my Lord his ſonne.
Your Father was my founder,
Till death became his wounder,
No ſubject ever ſounder,
Whom Prince advancement gave:
As God did here defend him,
And honour here did ſend him,
So now I will commend him,
As long as life I have.
His neighbours then did bleſſe him,
His ſervants now doe miſſe him,
The poore would gladly kiſſe him,
Alive againe to be.
But God hath wrought his pleaſure,
And bleſt him out of meaſure,
With heaven and earthly treaſure,
So good a God is he.

His counſell had I uſed,
And *Ceres* are refuſed,
I need not thus have muſed.
Nor droope as now I doe:
But I muſt play the Farmer,
And yet no whit the warmer,
Although I had his armour,
And other comfort too.
Æſops fables. The Foxe doth make me minde him,
Whoſe glory ſo did blind him,
Til taile cut off behind him,
No feare could him content:
Even ſo muſt I be proving,
Such glory I had in loving,
Of things to plough behoving,
That makes me now repent.
Loiterers I kept ſo meany,
Both Philip, Hob, and Cheany,
That, that way nothing geany,
Was thought to make me thrive.
Saluſt. Like *Iugurth* Prince of *Numid*,
My gold away conſumed,
With loſſes ſo perfumed,
Was never none alive.
Great fines ſo neare did pare me,
Great rent ſo neare did skare me,
Great charge ſo long did dare me,
That make me at length cry creake:
Much mort of all ſuch fleeces,
As oft I loſt by peeces,
Among ſuch wily geeſes,
I liſt no longer ſpeake.
Though Country health long ſtaid me,
Yet leaſe expiring fraid me,

And (*Ictus ſapit*) praid me,
To ſeeke more ſteady ſtay:
New leſſons then I noted,
And ſome of them I quoted,
Leaſt ſome ſhould thinke I doted,
By bringing nought away.
Though *Pallas* hath denyde me,
Her learned pen to guide me,
For that ſhe daily ſpide me,
With countrey how I ſtood:
Yet *Ceres* ſo did bold me,
With her good leſſons told me,
That rudeneſſe cannot hold me,
From doing Countrey good.
By practiſe and ill ſpeeding,
Theſe leſſons had their breeding,
And not by hear-ſay or reading,
As ſome abroad have blowne:
Who will not thus believe me,
So much the more they grieve me,
Becauſe they grudge to give me,
That is of right mine owne.
At firſt for want of teaching,
At firſt for trifles breaching,
At firſt for over-reaching,
And lacke of taking hid:
Was cauſe that toſſe ſo toſt me,
That practiſe ſo much coſt me,
That raſhneſſe ſo much loſt me,
Or hindred as it did.
Yet will I not deſpaire,
Through Gods good gift ſo faire,
Through friendſhip, gold, and prayer,
In countrey againe to dwell:

Pallas, Goddeſſe of wiſedome and cunning.

Where rent ſo ſhall not paine me,
But paines ſhall helpe to gaine me,
And gaines ſhall helpe maintaine me,
New leſſons moe to tell.
For Citty ſeemes a wringer,
The penny for to finger,
From ſuch as there doe linger,
Or for their pleaſure lye:
Though Countrey be more painfull,
And not ſo greedy gainfull,
Yet it is not ſo vainfull,
In following fancies eye.
I have no labour wanted,
To prune this Tree thus planted,
Whoſe fruit to none is ſcanted,
In houſe nor yet in field:
Which fruit the more ye taſt of,
The more to eate ye haſt of,
The leſſe this fruit ye waſt of,
Such fruit this tree doth yeeld.
My Tree or Booke thus framed,
With Title already named,
I truſt goes forth unblamed,
In your good Lordſhips name:
As my good Lord I take you,
And never will forſake you:
So now I crave to make you,
Defender of the ſame.

Your ſervant *Tho. Tuſſer.*

To

TO THE READER.

CHAP. 3.

I Have beene praid,
To ſhew mine aide
In taking paine,
Not for gaine,
But for good will,
To ſhew ſuch skill,
As ſhew I could:
That husbandry,
With huſwifery,
As Cocke and Hen,
To Countrey men,
As ſtrangers gone,
Might joyne in one,
As Lovers ſhould.

I truſt both this,
Performed is,
And how that here,
It ſhall appeare.
With judgement right,
To thy delight,
Is brought to paſſe:
That ſuch as wive,
And faine would thrive,
Be plainly taught,
How good from naught,
May trim be tride,
And lively ſpide,
As in a glaſſe.

What ſhovld I win,
By writing in,
My loſſes paſt,
That ranne as faſt,
As running ſtreame,
From Reame to Reame,
That flowes ſo ſwift?
For that I cold,
Nor yet for gold,
To teach me how,
As this doth you,
Through daily gaine,
The way ſo plaine,
To come by thrift.

What is a groate,
Or twaine to note,
Once in the life,
For man and wife,
To ſave a pound,
In houſe or ground,
Each other weeke?
What more for health,
What more for wealth,
What needeth leſſe,
Run Jacke, helpe Beſſe,
To ſtay amis,
Not having this,
Far off to ſeeke?

I doe not crave,
Moe thankes to have,

Than

Than given to me,
Already be,
But this is all,
To ſuch as ſhall
Peruſe this booke:
That for my ſake,
They gently take,
Where ere they find,
Againſt their minde,
When he or ſhe,
Shall minded be,
Therein to looke.

And grant me now,
Good reader thou,
Such tearmes to uſe,
Such choiſe to chuſe,
As may delight,
The countrey weight,
And knowledge bring:
For ſuch doe praiſe,
The country phraiſe,
The countrey acts,
The countrey facts,
The countrey toyes,
Before the joyes,
Of any thing.

Nor looke thou heere,
That every ſheere,
Of every verſe,
I thus rehearſe,
My profit take,
Or vantage make,
By leſſons ſuch:
For here we ſee,
Things ſeverall be,
And there no dike,
But champian like,
And ſandy ſoile,
And clayey toile,
Doe ſuffer much.

This being waide,
Be not afraide,
To buy to prove,
To read with love,
To follow ſome,
And ſo to come,
By practiſe true:
My paine is paſt,
Thou warning haſt,
Th'experience mine,
The vantage thine,
May give thee choiſe,
To cry to rejoyce,
And thus adue.

FINIS.

Tho. Tuſſer.

An Introduction to the Booke of Husbandry.

Chap. 4.

GOod Husbandmen must moile and toile,
to lay to liue by laboured field:
Their wiues at home must keepe such coile,
As their like acts, may profit yeeld.

For well they know,
as shaft from bow,
or chalke from snow.

A good round rent their Lords they giue,
and must keepe tutch in all their pay,
With credit crackt else for to liue,
or trust to legs and run away.
Though fence well kept is ons good point,
and tilth well done in season due:
Yet needing salue in time t'annoint,
is all in all, and needfull true:

As for the rest
thus thinke I best,
as friend doth ghest

With hand in hand, to lead thee forth
to Ceres campe, there to behold
A thousand things, as richly worth
as any Pearle is worthy gold.

Ceres Goddesse of husbandry.

A Preface to the buyer of this Booke.

CHAP. 5.

WHat lookeſt thou herein to haye?
Fine Verſes thy fancy to pleaſe?
Of many my betters that crave,
Looke nothing but rudeneſſe in theſe.

What other things lookeſt thou then?
Grave ſententces many to finde?
Such Poets have twenty and ten,
Yea thouſands contenting thy minde.

What looke ye, I pray ye ſhew what?
Termes painted with Rhetoricke fine?
Good husbandry ſeeketh not that,
Nor is't any meaning of mine.

What lookeſt thou, ſpeake at the laſt?
Good leſſons for thee and thy wife?
Then keepe them in memory faſt,
To helpe as a comfort to life.

What looke yee for more in my booke?
Poynts needfull and meet to be knowne?
Then dayly be ſure to looke,
To ſave to be ſure thy owne.

Chap. 6.

Let houſe have to fill her,
Let land have to till her.

NO dwellers, what profiteth houſe for to ſtand?
What goodneſſe, unoccupied bringeth the land?
No labour, no bread.
No hoſt we be dead.
No husbandry uſed, how ſoone ſhall we ſterve?
Houſe-keeping neglected, what comfort to ſerve?
Ill Father no gift,
No knowledge no thrift.
The Father an unthrift, what hope to the ſonne?
The Ruler unskilfull, how quickly undone?

Chap. 7.

As true as thy faith,
This riddle thus ſaith.

I Seeme but a drudge, yet I paſſe any King,
To ſuch as can uſe me, great wealth doe I bring.
Since Adam firſt lived I never did dye,
When Noe was a ſhipman, there alſo was I.
The earth to ſuſtaine me, the ſea for my fiſh,
Be ready to pleaſure me, as I would wiſh.
What hath any life, but I helpe to preſerve,
What wight without me, but is ready to ſterve?
In woodland, in champion, in Citty or Towne,
If long I be abſent, what falleth not downe?
If long I be preſent, what goodneſſe can want?
Though things at my comming were never ſo ſcant,
So many as love me, and uſe me aright,
With treaſure and pleaſure, I richly acquight.
Great Kings I doe ſuccour, elſe wrong it would goe,
The King of all Kings hath appointed it ſo.

Chap. 8.

OF Husband, doth husbandry challenge that name,
of husbandry, husband doth likewise the same:
Where huswife and huswifery ioyneth with these,
there wealth in aboundance is gotten with ease.
The name of a husband, what is it to say:
of wife and the houshold the band and the stay?
Some husbandly thriveth that never had wife
yet scarce a good husband in goodnesse of life.
The husband is he that to labour doth fall,
the labour of him I doe husbandry call.
If thrift by that labour be any way cought,
then is it good husbandry, else is it nought.
So houshold and housholdry, I doe define,
for folke and the goods, that in house be of thine.
House keeping to thee as a refuge is set,
which like as it is report it doth get.
Be house or the furniture never so rude,
of husband and husbandry (thus I conclude)
That huswife and huswifery, if it be good,
must pleasure together, as cousins in blood.

The Ladder to thrift.

Chap. 9.

TO take thy calling thākfully,
and shun the path to beggery
2 To grudg in youth no drudgery
to come by knowledge perfectly
3 To count no travell slavery,
that brings in penny saverly.
4 To follow profit earnestly,
but meddle not with pilfery.
5 To get by honest practise,
and keep thy gettings covertly.
6 To lash not out too lavishly,
or feare of pinching penury.
7 To get good plot to occupy.,
and store and use it husbandly.
8 To show to Landlord courtesy
& keep thy covenante orderly.

9 To

9 To hold that thine lawfully,
for frowardnesse or for flattery.
10 To wed good wife for cõpany
and live in wedlock honestly.
11 to garnish house w̃ household ry
and make prouision skilfully.
12 To ioyne to wife, good family
and none to keep for bravery.
13 To suffer none live idely,
For feare of idle knavery.
14 To corage wife in her office
and use well doers gently. (ly.
15 To keep no more but needful
and count excesse unsavery.
16 To raise betimes the luberly
both morning Hob & Margery.
17 To walk thy pastures usually
to spy ill neighbors subtilty.
18 To hate revengment hastily,
for loosing love and amity. (ly
19 To love thy neighbor neighborly
and shew him not discourtesie.
20 To answer strangers civily,
but shew him not thy secretie.
21 To use no friend deceitfully,
to offer no man villany,
22 To learne how for to pacifie,
but trust him not too trustily.
23 To keep thy tuch substantially
and in thy word use constancy.
24 To make thy bonds advisedly
& com not bound through suerty.
25 To meddle not with usury,
nor lend thy money foolishly.
26 To hate to live in infancy,
through craft & living shiftingly
27 To shun all kind of treachery
for treason endeth horribly.
28 To learne to shun ill cõpany,
and such as live dishonestly.
29 To banish house of blasphemy
least crosses crosse unluckily.
30 To stop mischance by policy,
for chancing too unhappily.
31 To beare thy crosse patiently
for worldly things are slippery
32 Not late to keep from misery,
age comming on so creepingly.
33 To pray to God continually,
for aid against thine enemy.
34 To spend the Sabboth holily,
and helpe the needy poverty.
35 To live in conscience quietly
& keep thy selfe from malady,
36 To ease thy sicknes speedily,
per helpe be past recovery.
37 To seek to God for remedy,
for witches prove unluckily.

These be the steps unfainedly,
to climbe to thrifty husbandry.

These steps both reach, and teach thee shall,
To come by thrift, to shift withall.

Good

CHAP. 10.

GOD sendeth & giveth both mouth & the meat,
and blesseth us all with his benefits great:
Then serve we the God that so richly doth give,
shew love to our neighbors, and lay for to live.

2 As bud by appearing, betokeneth the spring,
and leafe by her failing, the contrary thing:
So youth bids us labour to get what we can,
for age is a burthen to labouring man.

3 A competent living, and honestly had,
makes such as are godly both thankfull and glad:
Life never contented with honest estate,
lamented is oft, and repented too late.

4 Count never well gotten, that naughty is got,
nor well to account of, which honest is not:
Looke long not to prosper, that weigheth not this,
least prospering faile, and all go amisse.

5 True wedlock is best, for avoiding of sin,
the bed undefiled much honour doth win:
Though love be in choosing, far better than gold,
let love come with some what, the better to hold.

6 Where couple agree not, is rancor and strife,
where such be together, is seldome good life:
Where couples in wedlock doe lovely agree,
there foyzon remaineth, if wisedome there be.

7 Who looketh to marry, must lay to keepe house,
for love cannot alway be playing with douse:
If children encrease, and no stay of thine owne,
what afterward follows, is soone to be knowne.

8 Once charged with children, or likely to be,
give over to fortune, that thinkest to thee:
Least grudging of hostesse, and crabing of nurse,
be costly and noysome to thee and thy purse.

9 Good husbands that loveth good houses to keepe,
are oftentimes carefull when others doe sleepe:
To spend as they may, or to stop at the furst,
for running in danger, for feare of the worst.

10 Goe count with thy rofers, when harvest is in, By harvest is meant all thy stock.
which way for thy profit to save or to win:
Of tone of them both is a savour we smell,
house-keeping is godly, where ever we dwell.

11 Son, think not thy money, purse bottome to burne,
but keepe it for profit to serve thine owne turne.
A foole and his money be soone at debate,
which after with sorrow repents him too late.

12 Good bargaine a doing, make privy but few,
in selling refraine not abroad it to shew:
In making make haste, and away to thy pouch,
in selling no haste, if you dare it avouch.

13 Good Landlord who findeth, is blessed of God, Evill Land-Lords.
a cumbersome Landlord is husbandmans rod:
He noyeth, destroyeth, and all to this drift,
to strip his poore Tenant of Farme and thrift.

14 Rent corn who so pateth, as worldlings would have
so much for an acre, must live like a slave:

14 Rent corne to be paid for reasonable rent,
at reasonable prizes is not to lament.

15 Once placed for profit, looke never for ease,
except you beware of such Misers as these: 4. Beggers.
Unthriftines, slothfulnesse, careleſſe and rash,
that thrusteth thee headlong to run in the lash.

16 Make money thy drudge for to follow thy warke, Thrifts officers.
make wisedome controller, good order thy Clarke.
Provision cater, and skill to thy Cooke,
make steward of all, pen, inke, and thy booke.

17 Make hunger thy sawce, as a medicine for health, Thrifts physicke.
make thrift to be butler, as physick for wealth.

Make efe to be usher, good usuage to have,
make bolt to be porter to keepe out a knave.

Thrifts Baily. 18 Make husbandry Bailyabroad to provide:
make huswifery daily at home for to guide:
Make cofer fast locked thy treasure to keepe,
make house to be sure the safer to sleepe.

19 Make bandog thy scoutwatch to barke at a theefe,
make courage for life, to be captaine theefe:

Husbandly armour. Make traydoore the bulwarke, make bell to begin,
make gunstone and arrow, shew who is within,

20 The credit of Master to brothell his man,
and also of Mistris and minikin Nan:

Theeves to thrift. Be causers of opening a number of gaps,
that letteth in mischiefe, and many mishaps.

Friends to thrift. 21 Good husband he trudgeth to bring in the gaines,
good huswife she drudgeth refusing no paines:
Though husband at home, be to count ye wot what,
yet huswife within, is needfull as that.

Enemy to thrift. 22 What helpeth in store, to have never so much,
halfe lost by illusage, till huswifes and such:
So, twenty lode bushes, cut downe at a clap,
such heed may be taken, shall stop up a gap,

23 A rechlesse servant, a mistris that stowles,
a ravening mastiffe, and hogs that eate fowles:

6. Noyances to thrift. A giddy-braine master, and stroy-all his knave,
brings ruling to ruine, and thrift to her grave.

24 With some upon Sundaies their table doe reeke,
and halfe the weeke after their dinners doe seeke:

Enough is a praise. Not often exceeding, but alwayes enough,
is husbandly fare, and the guise of the plough.

25 Each day to be feasting, what husbandry worse,
each day for to feast is as ill for the purse:
Yet measurely feasting with neighbours among,
shall make thee beloved, and live the more long.

26 Things

26 Things husbandly handsome, let workmā contribe
but build not for glory that thinkest to thrive:
Who fondly in doing, consumeth his stock
in the end for his folly shall get but a mock.

Thrifts advises.

27 Spend none but your owne, howsoever you spend,
for bribing and shifting have seldome good end:
In substance although you have never so much,
delight not in Parasites, harlots and such.

Spoylers to thrift.

28 Be surety seldome (but never for much)
for feare of purse pennilesse hanging by such:
Or Skarborow warning, as ill I beleeve,
when sir (I arrest ye) gets hold of your sleeve.

29 Use (Legem pone) to pay at thy day,
but use not (Oremus) for often delay;
Yet (Presta quæsumus) out of a grate,
of all other Collects, the lender doth hate.

30 Be pinched for lending, for kisse nor for kin,
nor also by spending, by such as come in:
Nor put to thy hand betwixt barke and the Tree,
least through thine owne folly, so pinchlesse thou be.

31 As lending to neighbour in time of his need,
wins lode of thy neighbour, and credit doth breed:
So never to crave, but to live of thine owne,
brings comforts a thousand to many unknowne.

32 Who living but lends? and be lent to they must,
else buying and selling might lie in the dust:
But shamelesse and crafty that desperate are,
make many full honest the worser to fare.

33 At sometimes to borrow account it no shame,
if iustly thou keepest thy touch for the same:
Who quick be to borrow, and slow be to pay,
their credit is naught goe they never so gay.

34 By shifting and borrowing, who so as lives,
not well to be thought on occasion gives:

Then lay to live warily, and wisely to spend,
for prodigall livers have seldome good end.
35 Some spareth too late, and a number with him,
the foole at the bottome, the wise at the brim.
Who careth nor spareth till spent he have all,
of bobbing not robbing be fearefull he shall.
36 Where wealthinesse flowreth, no friendship can lack,
whom poverty pincheth hath friendship as slack.
Then hap. y is he by example that can,
take heed by the fall of a mischiefed man.
37 Who breaketh his credit, or cracketh it twise,
trust such with a surety if ye be wise.
Or if he be angry for asking thy due,
once even, to him afterwards lend not anew.
38 Account it well sold, that is justly well paid,
and count it well bought, that is never denaid:
But here is tone, here is tother both best,
for buyer and seller, for quiet and rest.
39 Leave Princes affaires undeseanted on,
and tend to such poings as stands thee upon:
Feare God, and offend not the Prince and his lawes,
and keepe thy selfe out of the Magistrates clawes.
40 As interest or usury playeth the divell,
so hil-back and ill-belly biteth as evill:
But dieing among them, and docking the bell,
and by and by after of beggery smell.
Thrifts auditor. 41 Once weekely remember thy charges to cast,
once monthly see how thy expences may last:
If quarter declareth too much to be spent,
for feare of ill yeare take advice of thy rent.
42 Who orderly entreth his payment in booke,
shall orderly finde them againe (if he looke)
And he that intendeth but once for to pay,
shall finde this in doing the quietest way.

43 In

43 In dealing uprightly this counsell I teach,
first reckon them wyte, yet to purse ye doe reach:
Then pay, and dispatch him, affoone as you can,
for lingering is hinderance to many a man.
44 Have waights I advise thee, for silver and gold,
for some be in knavery now adayes bold:
And for to be sure good money to pay,
receive that is curtant as neare as ye may.
45 Delight not for pleasure, two houses to keepe,
lest charge without measure upon thee doe creepe:
And Jankin and Jenkin coolen thee so,
to make thee repent it yer the yeere about goe.
46 The stone that is rolling can gather no mosse,
who often removeth, is sure of a losse:
The rich it compelleth to pay for his pride,
the poorest undoeth on every side.
47 The eye of the master enricheth the hutch,
the eye of the mistresse availeth as much:
Which eye if it governe with reason and skill,
hath servant, and service at pleasure and will.
48 Who seeketh revengement of every wrong,
in quiet and safety continueth not long:
So he that of wilfulnesse tryeth the law,
shall thrive for a coxcombe, and thrive as a daw.
49 To hunters and hawkers take heed what ye say,
milde answer with curtesie drives them away:
So where amongs better will open a gap,
resist not with rudenesse for feare of mishap.
50 A man in this world, for a churle that is knowne,
shall hardly in quiet, keepe that is his owne:
Where lowly, and such as of curtesie smels,
finds favour and friendship where ever he dwells.
51 Keepe truely thy Sabbath the better to speed,
keepe servant from gadding, but when it is need:

Keepe fish-day and fasting-day, as they doe fall,
what custome thou keepest, let others keepe all.

52 Though some in their tithing be slack or too bold,
be thou unto God-ward, not that way too cold.
Evill conscience grudgeth, and yet we doe see,
ill tithers ill thrivers most commonly bee.

53 Pay weekely thy workman his houshold to feed,
pay quarterly servants to buy as they need:
Give garment to such as deserve, and no moe,
lest thou and thy wife without garment doe goe.

54 Beware rascabilia, sloth full to worke,
purloyners and filchers, that loveth to lurke:
Away with such vubbers so loath to take paine,
that rowles in erpences, but never no gaine.

55 Good wife and good children are worthy to eate,
good servant, good labourer earneth their meate:
Good friend and good neighbour, that fellowly gheft,
with heartily welcome should have of the best.

56 Depart not with all that thou hast to thy child,
much lesse unto others, for being beguild:
Least if thou wouldst gladly recleive it again,
looke for to come by it thou wottest not when.

57 The greatest preferment that child we can give,
is learning and nurture, to teach him to live:
Which whoso it wanteth, though left as a Squier,
consumeth to nothing as block in the fire.

58 When God hath so blest thee, as able to live,
and thou hast to rest thee, and able to give:
Lament thy offences, serve God for amends,
make soule to be ready when God for it sends.

59 Send fruits of thy faith to heaven afore hand,
for merry here doing, God blesseth thy land:
He maketh thy store with his blessing to swim,
and after thy soule to be blest with him.

60 Some lay to get riches by Sea and by Land,
and ventreth his life in his enemies hand:
And setteth his soule upon sir or on seaven,
not fearing or caring for hell nor for heaven.
61 Some pincheth and spareth, and pineth his life,
to coffer up bags for to leave to his wife:
And she when he dyeth, sets open the chest,
for such as can sooth her, and all away wrest.
62 Good husband preventing the frailnesse of some,
takes part of Gods benefits as they doe come:
And leaveth to wife and his children the rest,
each one his owne part, as he thinketh it best.
63 These lessons approved if wisely ye note,
may save and advantage you many a groat:
Which if you can follow, occasion found,
then every lesson may save you a pound.

An habitation enforced better late than never, upon these words,
Sit downe Robin, and rest thee. *Chap. XI.*

MY friend if cause doth wrest thee,
Yer folly hath much opprest thee;
Farre from acquaintance kest thee,
VVhere countrey may digest thee,
Let VVood and VVater request thee,
In good corne soyle to nest thee,
VVhere pasture and mead may brest thee,
And healthsome ayre invest thee,
Though envy shall detest thee,
Let that no whit molest thee,
Thanke God that so hath blest thee,
And sit thee downe *Robin* and rest thee.

The Farmers dayly Dyet. *Chap. XII.*

A Plot set downe for Farmers quiet,
as time requires to frame his dyet:

with sometime Fish, and sometime fast,
that houshold store may longer last.

Lent. Let Lent well kept offend not thee,
for March and Aprill breeders be:
Spend herring first, save salt-fish last,
for salt-fish is good when Lent is past.

Easter. When Easter comes, who knows not than,
that Veale and Bacon is the man:
And Marlemas beefe doth beare good tacke,
when country folke doe dainties lacke.

Midsummer. When Mackerell ceaseth from the Seas,
John Baptist brings grasse, beefe, and pease:

Michaelmas. Fresh herring plenty Michell brings,
with fatted Crones, and such old things.

Hallowmas. All Saints doe lay for pooke and sowse,
for sprats and spurlings for their house.

Christmas. At Christmas play, and make good cheere,
for Christmas comes but once a yeere.
Though some then doe, as doe they would,
let thrifty doe as doe they should.

A Caveat. For causes good so many wayes,

Fasting. keepe Embers well, and fasting dayes:
What Law commands, we ought to obey,

Fish-dayes. for Friday, Saturne, and Wednesday.

A thing needfull. The Land doth will, the Sea doth wish,
spare sometime flesh, and feed of fish.

Where fish is scant, and fruit of trees,
Supply that want with butter and cheese.

quoth Tusser.

A description of the property of Winds, in all the times of the yeere. *Chap.* 13.

NOrth winds send haile, South-winds bring rain,
East-winds we bewaile west-winds blow amain:

North-

Nozth east is too cold, South east not too warme,
Nozth west is too bold, South west doth no harme. In winter.
The Nozth is a noyer to grasse of all suits,
The East a destroyer, to herbs and all fruits: At the Spring.
The South with his shewers refresheth the Corne,
The west to all flowers may not be forborne. Summer.
The west as a father all goodnesse doth bring,
The East a forbearer no manner of thing:
The South is unkind, draweth sicknesse too neere. Autumne.
The Nozth is a friend, maketh all againe cleere.
With temperate winde, we be blessed of God,
With tempest we finde, we are beate with his rod:
All power, we know, to remaine in his hand,
How ever wind blow by sea or by land.
Though winds doe rage, as winds were wood,
And cause spring-tides to raise great flood,
And lofty ships leave anker in mud,
Bereaving many of life and of blood:
Yet true it is, as Cow chewes cud,
And trees at spring doe yeeld forth bud,
Except wind stands, as never it stood:
It is an ill wind turnes none to good.

Of the Planets. *Chap.* 14.

AS Huswives are teached in stead of a clocke,
how winter night passeth by crowing of cocke:
So here by the planets, as farre as I dare,
some lessons I leave for husband mens share.
If day starre appeare, day comforts is nye,
if Sunne be at South, it is noone by and by:
If Sun be at westward, it setteth anon,
if Sunne be at setting, the day is soone gon.
Moone changed, keeps closet three daies like a Queen, Of the Moon changing.
yet she in her prime will of any be seene:

If

If great she appeareth, it showreth out,
if small she appeareth, it signifieth drout.
At change, or at full, come it late or else soone,
maine Sea is at highest at midnight and noone:
But yet in the creekes it is latter high flood,
through farnesse of running by reason as good.
Tide flowing is feared for many a thing,
great danger to such as be sick it doth bring:
Sea ebbe, by long ebbing, some respit doth give,
and sendeth good comfort to such as shall live.

Septembers Abstract. *Chap. XIIII.*

NOw enter John,
old Farmer is gone.
2 What Champian useth,
that Woodland refuseth.
3 Good Farmer now take,
keepe still, or forsake.
4 What helpes revive,
the thriving to thrive.
5 Plough, fense, and store,
ought else before.
6 By tits and such,
some getteth much.
7 Horse strong and light,
soone charges quite.
Light head and purse,
what lightnesse worse.
8 Who goeth a borrowing,
goeth a sorrowing.
Few lends but fooles,
their working tooles.
9 Greene Rye have some,
yer Michaelmas come.
10 Grant soyle her lust,
sow Rye in the dust.
11 Cleane Rye that sowes,
the better crop mowes.
12 Mixe Rye aright,
with wheat that is white.
13 See corne sowne in,
too thick nor too thin.
For want of seed,
land yeeldeth weed.
14 With sling or bow,
keepe corne from Crow.
15 Trench, hedge, and furrow,
that water may thorow.
Deepe dike saves much,
frow drovers and such.
16 Amend marsh wall,
crap holes and all.
17 Geld Bulls and Rams,
sew ponds, amend dams.
Sell webster thy Wooll,
fruit gather, grapes pull.
For feare of drabs,
goe gather thy crabs.
18 Plucke fruit to last,
when Michael is past.

Forget

19 Forget it not,
fruit bruised will rot.
Light ladder and long,
doth tree least wrong.
goe gather with skill,
and gather that will.

20 Drive hive good cony,
for ware and for hony.
No driving of hive,
till yeares past five.

21 Good dwelling give Bee,
or hence goes she.

22 Put Bore in stie:
for Hallontide nie:

23 With Bore (good Cis)
let nothing be amisse.

24 Karle hempe let greene,
now pluckt up cleane.
Drowne hempe as you need,
once had out his seed.
I pray thee good Kit,
drowne hempe in a pit.

25 Of all the rest,
white hempe is best.
Let skilfull be gotten,
least hempe prove rotten.

26 Set strawberies wife,
I love them for life.

27 Plant Respe and Rose,
and such as those.

28 Go gather up Mast,
yer time be past.
Mast fats up Swine,
Mast kils up kine.

29 Let hog be rung,
both old and yong.

30 Mast upon Oke,
no longer unyoke.
If Hog doe cry,
give eare and eye.

31 Hogs haunting corne,
may not be borne.

32 Good neighbour thou,
Good custome allow,
No scaring with Dog,
whilst Mast is for Hog.

33 Get home with thy brake,
to brew with and bake,
to cover the shed,
dry over the hed
to lye under Cow,
to rot under mow.
to serve to burne,
for many a turne.

34 To sawpit draw,
boord log to saw.
let timber be haile,
lest profit doe quaile.
such boord and pale,
is ready sale.

35 Sawne slab let lye,
for stable and stye:
swdust spread thick,
Makes Ally tricke.

36 Keepe safe thy fence,
scarce break hedge thence,
A drab and a knave,
will prowle to have.

37 Marke wind and Moon,
at midnight and noone:
some rigs thy plow,
some milkes thy Cow.

38 Red cur or black,
few prowlers lacke.

39 Some steale some pilch,
some alwaies filch,

Marke

Marke losses with griefe,
through prowling thiefe.

Thus endeth Septembers abstract, agreeing with Septembers husbandry.

Other short remembrances.

Now friend as ye wish,
goe sever thy fish.
When friend shall come,
to be sure of some.

Thy ponds renew,
put Eeles in stew,
to live till Lent,
and then to be spent.

Set privy or prim,
set boxe like him.
Set gilloflowers all,
that growes on the wall.

Set hearbs some more,
for winter store.
Sow seeds for pot,
for flowers sow not.

Thus endeth Septembers short remembrances.

Septembers Husbandry. *Chap.* 17.

September blow soft,
Tell fruit be in loft.

Forgotten moneth past,
Doe now at the last.

AT Michelmas lightly new Farmer comes in,
new husbandry forceth him new begin:
Old Farmer still taking the time to him given,
makes August to last unto Michaelmas even,
2 New Farmer may enter (as Champians say)
on all that is fallow, at Lent Lady day.
In woodland old Farmer to that will not yeeld,
for loosing of pasture, and feed of his field.
Farme take, or give over. 3 Provide against Michelmas bargaine to make,
for farme to give over, to keepe, or to take:
In doing of either, let wit beare a stock,
for buying or selling of a pig in a poke.
Twelve good properties. 4 Good farme and well stored, good housing and dry,
good corne, and good dairy, good market and nie:
Good shepheard, good tilman, good Jack & good Gill,
makes husband and huswife their coffers to fill.

5 Let

5 Let paſture be ſweet, and fenced about
and tillage ſet forward as need doth without:
Before you doe open your purſe to begin,
with any thing doing for fancy within.

6 No ſtoring of paſture with baggagely tit,
with ragged and aged, and evill at bit:
Let carren and barren be ſhifted away,
for beſt is the beſt, whatſoever ye pay.

7 Horſe, Oxen, plough, tumbrell, cart, wagon & waine, Strong and light.
the lighter and ſtronger, the greater thy gaine:
The ſoile and the ſeed, with the cheafe and the purſe,
the lighter in ſubſtance, for profit the worſe.

8 To borrow to day, and to morrow to miſs,
for lender or borrower, noyance it is:
Then have of thine owne without lending unſpilt,
what followeth needfull, here learne if thou wilt.

A direction to husbandly furniture.

1 Barne locked, gofe ladder, ſhort pitchforke & long, Barne furniture.
flaile, strawforke and rake, with a fan that is strong
wing, cartnaue and buſhell, peck, ſtrike, ready hand,
get caſting ſhovell, broome, and a ſack with a band.

2 A ſtable well planked, with a Key and a Lock, Stable furniture.
walls ſtrongly wel lined, to beare off a knock:
A rocke and a manger good litter and hay,
ſweet chaffe and ſome prouender every day.

3 A pitchforke, a dungforke, ſcrive, ſkep, and a bin,
a broome and a paile to put water therein:
A hand barrow, wheele barrow, ſhovell and ſpade,
curry-combe, maine-combe and a whip for a iade.

4 A buttrice and pincers, a hammer and naile,
an axe and ſizers for horſe and for taile,
whole bridle and ſaddle whitleather and nall,
with collers and harnis, for thiller and all.

5 A pannell and wanty, packſadle, and ped,

with

with line to fetch litter, and halters for hed:
With crotchets and pins to hang trinkets thereon,
and stable fast chained, that nothing vagon.

Cart furniture.

6 Strong axel-treed cart that is clouted and shod,
cart-ladder and wimble, with pierrer and pod:
Wheele ladder for harvest, light pitchforke and rough,
shave whiplash well knotted and cartrope enough.

A coome is halfe a quarter.

7 Then sacks, whereof every one holdeth a coome,
a pulling hooke handsome for bushes and broome:
Light rumbrell and dung-crone, for easing fir wag,
ovel, pikax, and mattock, with bottle and bag.

8 A grindstone, a whetstone, a hatchet and bill,
with hammer and English nails sorted with skill:

Husbandry tooles.

A frower of Iron for cleaving of Lath,
with roll for a sawpit, good husbandry hath.

9 A short saw and long saw to cut a two logs,
an Axe and an Ads to make troffe for thy hogs:
A dovert court beetle, and wedges with steele,
strong leaver to raise up the block from the wheele.

Plough-furniture.

10 Two ploughs & plough chains, & culters 3. shares,
with ground clouts & side clouts for soile that so tares
With Oxbowes and Oxyokes, and other things mo,
for Oxteeme and Horseteeme in plough for to go,

11 A plough beetle, plough-staffe to further the plough
great clod to asunder, that breaketh so rough:
A sled for a plough, and another for blocks,
for chimney in winter to burne up their docks.

12 Sedge collers for plough horse, for lightnes of neck
good feed and good sower, and also seed peck:
Strong Oxen and Horses, well shod and well clad,
well meated and used for making thee sad.

Harvest tools.

13 A Barly rake toothed, with Iron and steele,
like part of harrows, and roller doth weele,
A sling for a mother, a bow for a boy,

a whip

a whip for a carter is hoigh de la roy.
14 A brush sith and grasse sith, with rifle to stand,
a cradle for Barly, with rubstone and sand:
Sharpe sickle and weeding-hooke, hay-forke & rake,
a meak for the pease, and to swing up the brake.
15 Short rakes for to gather up Barly to bind,
and greater to rake up such leavings behind:
A rake for to rake up the fitches that lie,
a pike for to pike them up handsome to drie.
16 A skuttle or skriene to rid soile fro the corne,
and shearing sheeres ready for sheepe to be shorne:
A forke and a hooke, to be tampring in clay,
a lath-hammer, a trowell, a hood or a tray.
17 Strong yoke for a hog with twicher and rings,
with tar in a tar-pot for dangerous things:
A sheepe-marke, a tar-kettle, little or much,
two pottles of tarre to a pottle of pitch.
18 Long ladder to hang all along by the wall,
to reach for a need to the top of a hall:
Beame, scales, with the weights that be sealed & true,
sharp moulspate with barbs, that the mouls do so rue
19 Sharpe cutting spade for the dividing of mow,
with skuppat and skabell the marshmen allow:
A sickle to cut with, a didall and crombe,
for draining of ditches that noyes thee at home.
20 A clavesloch, a radder-stock Carpenters crave,
and seasoned Timber for pin-wood to have:
A Jack for to saw upon fewell for fire,
for sparing of fire-wood, and sticks fro the mire.
21 Soles, fetters, and shackles, with horselock & pad,
a cow-house for winter, so meet to be had:
A stie for a boare and a hogscote for hog,
a roost for hennes, and a couch for thy dog.

Here endeth Husbandly furniture.

Sowing of Rye.

9 Threſh ſeed, and to fanning. September doth cry,
get plough to the field, and be ſowing of Rye:
To harrow the ridges yet ever ye ſtrike,
if one peece of husbandry, Suffolk doth like.

10 Sow timely thy white wheat, ſow Rye in the dust,
let ſeed have their lodging, let ſoyle have her luſt:
Let Rye be partaker of Michaelmas ſowing,
to beare out the hardneſſe that winter doth bring.

11 Some mixeth to mingle the Rye with the wheat,
Tems loſe on his table to have for to eat:
But ſow it not mixed to growe ſo on land,
leaſt Rye tarry wheat till it ſhed as it ſtand.

12 If ſoyle doe deſire to have Rie with Wheat,
by growing together for ſafety more great:
Let white wheate be tone, be it deare, be it cheape,
the ſooner to ripe for the ſickle to reape.

13 Though Beanes be in ſowing but ſcattered in,
yet Wheat, Rye, and Peaſon I love not too thin:
Sow Barly and dredge with a plentifull hand,
leaſt weed ſtead of ſeed overgroweth thy land.

14 No ſooner a ſowing but out by and by,
with mother or boy that alarum can cry:
And let them be armed with ſling or with bow,
to ſcare away Pigeon, the Rooke and the Crow.

15 Seed ſowne, draw a furrow, the water to draine,
and dike up ſuch endes as in harmes doe remaine:
For driving of Cattell, or robing that way,
which being prevented, yee hinder the prey.

Amend marſh walls.

16 Saint Michell doth bid thee amend the marſh wall
the breck and the crabhole, the foreland and all:
One noble in ſeaſon beſtowed thereon,
may ſave thee an hundred per winter be gone.

Gelding of Rams.

17 Now geld with the gelder the Ram and the Bull,
ſew ponds, amend dams, and ſell webſter thy wull:

Out

Out fruit goe and gather, but not in the dew, Gathering of fruit.
with crab and with walnut, for feare of a shrew.
28 The Moone in the wane gather Fruit for to last,
but winter fruit gather, when Michael is past:
Though michers that love not to buy nor to crave,
make some gather sooner, else few for to have.
19 Fruit gathered too timely, will taste of the wood,
will shrink and be bitter, and seldome prove good:
So fruit that is shaken or beat off a tree,
with bruising in falling soone faulty will be.
20 Now burne up the bees that thou mindest to drive Driving of Bees.
at Midsummer drive them, and save them alive:
Place hive in good ayre, set southly in warme,
and take in due season, ware, hony, and swarme.
21 Set hive on a plank, not too low by the ground
where hearb with the flower may compasse it round
And bords to defend it from North and North east,
from showers and rubish, from vermine and beast.
22 At Michaelmas safely goe slye up thy Bore,
least straying abroad ye doe see him no more:
The sooner the better, for Hollantide nie,
and better he brawneth, if hard he doe lie.
23 Shift Bore for ill ayre, as best ye doe think,
and twice a day give him fresh water and drink:
And diligent Sisley, my dairy good wench,
make cleanely his cabin for measling and stench.
24 Now pluck up thy Hempe, & goe beat out the seed
and afterward water it, as ye have need:
But not in the river where cattle should drinke,
for poisoning of them and the people with stinke.
25 Hempe huswifely ofed, lookes clearely and bright,
and selleth it selfe by the colour so white:
Some useth to water it, but some doe it not, Whitest Hempe best sold.
be skilfull in doing for feare it doth rot.

26 Wife into thy garden, and set me a plot,
with strawbery roots, the best to be got:
Such growing abroad among thornes in the wood,
well chosen and picked, prove excellent good.

Gooseberries and respis.

27 The barbery, respis, and goose-bery too,
looke now to be planted, as other things doe:
The goose bery respis and roses all three,
with strawberies under them, trimly agree.

Gathering of Mast.

28 To gather some mast, it shall stand thee upon,
with servant and children, per mast be all gon:
Some left among bushes, shall pleasure thy swine,
for feare of a mischiefe, keeps acorns from kine.

29 For rooting of pasture, ring hog ye had need,
which being well ringed, the better doth feed:
Though yong with their elders, will lightly keep best,
yet spare not to ringle both great and the rest.

Yoking of Hogs.

30 Yoke seldome thy swine, while shack time doth last,
for divers misfortunes that happen too fast:
Or if ye doe fancie whole care of the hog,
give care to thy neighbour, and care to his dog.

31 Keepe hog I advise thee from meddow and corne,
for out aloud crying that ere he was borne:
Such lawlesse to hunting, both often and long,
if dog set him chanting, he doth thee no wrong.

32 Where love among neighbours doth beare any stroke
while shack time endureth, men use not to yoke:

Ringing of Hogs.

Yet surely ringing, is needfull and good,
till frost doe invite them to brakes in the wood.

33 Get home with thy brakes per summer be gon,
for reddered cattle, to sit thereupon:
To cover thy hovell, to bake and to bake,
to lie in the bottom where hovell ye make.

34 Now saw out thy tymber for board and for pale,
to have it unshaken, and ready to sale:

Bestowed

Beſtowed and ſtrike it, and lay it aright,
to find in the March to be ready in plight.
35 Save ſlab of thy timber, for ſtable and ſtie,
for horſe and for hog, the more cleanly to lie:
Save ſaw-duſt, and brick-duſt, and aſhes ſo fine,
for alley to walke in, with neighbour of thine.
36 Keepe ſafely and warily thy uttermoſt fenſe,
with ope-gap, breach-hedge, doe ſeldome diſpenſe: Hedge-bearkers.
Such runabout prowlers by night and by day,
ſee puniſhed luſtily, for prowling away.
37 At noone if it bloweth, at night if it ſhine Learne to know Hugh Prowler.
out trudgeth Hugh make-ſhift with hooke & with line
whiles Gillet his blouſe, is a milking thy cow,
ſir Hugh is a rigging thy gate or thy plow.
38 Such walke with a black, or a red little cur,
that open will quickly, if any thing ſtur:
Then ſquatteth the Maſter, or trudgeth away,
and after dog runneth as faſt as he may.
39 Some prowleth for fewell, and ſome away rig,
fat gooſe and the capon, duck, hen, and the pig:
Some prowleth for acornes, to fat up their ſwine,
for corne and for apples, and all that is thine.

Thus endeth September's husbandry.

Octobers Abſtract. *Chap. XVI.*

LAy dry up, and round,
for barly thy ground.
2 Too late doth kill,
too ſoone as ill.
3 Maids little and great,
pick cleane ſeed-wheat.
Good ground doth crave,
choyſe ſeed to have.
Flaſhs luſtily thwacke,
leſt plow ſeed lacke.
4 Seed firſt goe ſetch,
for ridſh or etch,
ſople perfectly know,
per ridſh ye ſow.
5 White wheate if ye pleaſe,
ſow now upon peaſe,
Sow firſt the beſt,
and then the reſt.
6 Who ſoweth in raine,
hath weed to his paine.

But worse shall he speed,
that soweth ill seed.
7 Now better than latter,
draw furrow for water.
Keep Crowes good soone,
see fencing be done.
8 Each soile no vaine,
for every graine.
Though soile be but bad,
some corne may be had.
9 Naught prove nought crave,
naught venture, nought have.
10 One crop and away,
some Country may say.
11 All gravell and sand,
is not the best land,
A rotten mould,
is land worth gold,
12 Why wheat is smitten,
good lesson is written.
13 The iudgement of some,
how thistles doe come.
14 A iudgement right,
of land in plight.
Land all forlorne,
not good for corne.
15 Land barren doth beare,
small straw short eare.
16 Here maiest thou reed,
for soyle what seed.
17 This tri'd ery hower,
best graine, most flower.
28 Grosse corne much bran,
the Baker doth ban.
19 What croppers be,
here learne to see.
20 Few after crop much,
but nodies and such.
21 Some woodland may crake,
three crops he may take.
22 First barley, then pease,
then wheate if you please.
23 Two crops and away,
must Champian say.
24 Where barley did grow,
lay wheate to sow.
Yet better I thinke,
sow pease after drinke.
And then if you please,
sow wheate after pease.
25 What champian knowes,
that custome showes.
26 First barly yer rye,
then pease by and by.
Then fallow for Wheat,
is husbandry great.
27 A remedy sent,
Where pease lack vent.
Fat pease, fed swine,
for drover is fine.
28 Each divers soyle,
hath divers toyle.
29 Some countries use,
that some refuse.
30 For Wheate ill land,
where water doth stand.
Sow pease or dredge,
below in that redge.
31 Sow acornes to prove,
that timber doe love.
32 Sow hastings now,
if land it allow.
33 Learne soone to get,
a good quickset.
34 For feare of the worst,
make fat away first.

35 Fat that no more,
yet keepe for store.
36 Hide carren in grave,
least noyance to have.
37 Hog measled kill,
for sleming that will:
38 With pease bolt and brake,
some brew and some bake:
39 Old corne worth gold,
so kept as it should.
40 Much profit is reapt,
by sloes well kept.
41 Keepe sloes upon bow,
for slire of thy Cow.
42 Of verges be sure,
poore cattell to cure.

Thus endeth Octobers abstract, agreeing with Octobers husbandry.

Other short remembrances.

Cis have an eye,
to Bore in stie.
By malt ill kept,
Friend ringle thy hoss,
for feare of a dog.
Rye straw up stacke,
least thacker doe lacke.
What straw dry sade,
for cattel to have.
Wheat-chaffe lay up dry,
in safete to lye.
Make handsome a bin,
for chaffe to lye in.
(Seed thresht) thou shalt
thresh barly to malt.
Cut bushes to hedge,
fence meddow and redge.
Stampe crabs that may,
for rotting away.
Make verges and perry,
sow kernell and berry.
Now gather us fruit,
of every suit.
Marsh Wal too slight,
strength now or good night.
Mend Wals of mud,
for now it is good.
Where soyle is of sand,
quick set out of hand.
To plots not full,
adde bramble and hul.
For set no bar,
whilst month hath an R.
Like note thou shalt:
Bresh now to last,
til Winter be past.

Thus endeth Octobers short remembrances.

Octobers Husbandry. *Chap.* 17.

October good blast,
To blow the hog mast.
Forgotten month past,
Doe now at the last.

NOw lay up thy barly land, dry as ye can,
when ever ye sow it, so looke for it than.

Get dayly aforehand, be never behind,
least winter preventing, doe alter thy mind.
2 Who ladeth up fallow, too soone or too wet,
with noyances many, doth Barly beset.
For weed and the water so soketh and suckes,
that goodnesse from either, it utterly plucks.
3 Great Rie in September, when timely thou hast,
October for wheat sowing, calleth as fast:

Wheat sowing.

If weather will suffer, this counsell I give,
leave sowing of wheat, before Hallowmas eve,
4 Where wheat upon edish, ye mind to bestow,
let that be the first of the wheat ye doe sow:

Best wheate first sowne.

He seemeth to hart it, and comfort to bring,
that giveth it comfort of Michaelmas Spring.
5 White wheat upon pease, each doth grow as he wold
but fallow is best, if we did as we should:
Yet where, how, and when ye intend to begin,
let ever the finest be first sowne in.
6 Who soweth in raine, shall reape it with teares,
who soweth in harmes, he is ever in feares.
Who soweth ill seed, or defraudeth his land,
hath eye sore abroad, with a corsie at hand.
7 Seed husbandly sowne, water furrow thy ground,
that raine when it commeth may run away round.
Then stirre about Nicholl with arrow and bow,
take penny for killing of every crow.

A digression to the usage of divers Countries concerning Tillage.

8 Each soyle hath no liking of every graine,
nor barly and wheat is for every vaine:
Yet know I no Country so barren of soyle,
but some kind of Coine may be gotten with toyle.
9 In Brantham where Rye, but no Barly did grow,
good Barly I had as a many did know:

Five

Five seame of an aker, I truly was payd,
for thirty lode muche, of each aker so layd.
10 Suffolke againe, whereas wheat never grew,
good husbandry used, good wheat-land I knew:
This proverb experience long agoe gave,
that nothing who practiseth, nothing shall have.
11 As grabell and sand is for Rie and not for wheat,
or yeeldeth her burthen to ton the more great:
So Pease and Barly delight not in sand,
but rather in clay, or some rottener land.
12 wheat sometimes is steely, or burnt as it growes,
for pride or for poverty, practise so knowes:
Too lusty of courage, for wheat doth no well,
nor after sir peeler he loveth to dwell.
13 Much wetnes, hog rooting, and land out of heart,
make thistles a number forthwith to upstart:
If thistles so growing prove lusty and long.
it signifieth land to be lusty and strong.
14 As land full of tilth, and hearty good plight,
yeelds blade to a length, and increaseth in might:
So crop upon crop, upon whose courage we doubt,
yeelds blade for a brag, but it holdeth not out.
15 The straw and the eare to have bignesse & length,
betokeneth land to be good, and in strength:
If eare be but short, and straw be but small,
it signifieth barenesse, and barren withall.
16 White wheate, or else red, red rivet or white,
farre passeth all other, for land that is light:
White pollard or red, that so richly is set,
for land that is heavy, is best ye can get.
17 Maine wheat that is mixed with white & with red,
is next to the best in the market mans head:
So Turkey or Purkey wheat, many doe love,
because it is floury, as others above.

18 Gray wheat is the grossest, yet good for the clay,
though worst for the market as Farmers may say:
Much like unto Rie be his properties found,
course flower, much bran, and a peeler of ground.

19 Oats, Rie, or else Barley, and wheat that is gray,
brings land out of comfort, and soone to decay:
One after another no comfort betweene,
is crop upon crop as will quickly be seene.

Crop upon crop.

20 Still crop upon crop many Farmers doe take,
and reape little profit for greedinesse sake:
Though bread-corne & drink-corne, such croppers do find,
count Reason or thanke, as a comfort to land.

21 Good land that is severall, crops may have three,
in champian countrey it may not so be:
One taketh his season, as commoners may,
the other with reason may otherwise say.

22 Some useth at first a good fallow to make,
to sow thereon Barly the better to take:
Next that to sow Pease, and of that to sow wheat,
then fallow againe, or lay for thy Neat.

23 First Rye and then Barley, the champian sayes,
or wheat before barley, he champian wayes:
But drinke before bread-corne, with Middlesex men,
then lay on more compasse, and fallow agen.

24 where barlie ye sow, after Rye, or else wheat,
if land be unlusty, the crop is not great:
So lose ye your cost, for your coste and smart,
and land ouer burdened is cleane out of heart.

25 Exceptions take of the champian lands,
from lying along from that at thy hands.
(Just by) ye may comfort with compasse at will,
far off ye must comfort with labour and skill.

26 where Rie or else wheat, either barly ye sow,
let cod ware be eate there upon for to grow.

Thus

Thus hauing two crops, whereof rodware is ton,
thou hast the lesse need to lay cost thereupon.
27 Some far fro the market delight not in pease,
for that euery chapman they seeme not to please:
If vent of the market place serue thee not well,
set hogs up a fatting to drowe or to sell.
28 Two crops of a fallow enricheth the plough,
though tone be of pease, tis land good enough:
One crop and a fallow, some soile will abide,
where if ye goe further, lay profit aside.
29 Where pease ye had, and a fallow thereon,
sow wheat ye may well, without dreng thereupon:
New broken up land, or wit hout water oppresse,
or ouermuch dunged, for wheat is not best.
30 Where water all winter annoyeth to much,
bestow not thy wheat, upon land that is such:
But rather sow Oats, or else bullimong thare,
grey peason, or Runcivals, fitches, or Tare.
31 Sold Acornes ye owners, that timber doe loue: Sowing of Acornes.
sow haw and Rye with them, the better to proue.
If cattle or Conny may enter to crop,
yong Oke is in danger of loosing his top.
32 Who pease ons delighteth to haue with the flesh,
if now he doe sow them, I thinke it not worst:
The greener thy peason, and warmer thy roome,
more lusty the layer, more plenty they come.
33 Goe plough up or delue up, aduised with skill,
the breadth of a ridge, and in length as ye will:
where spredy quickset for a fence ye will draw,
to sow in the seed of the bramble and haw.
34 Though plenty of Acornes the porkling to fat,
not taken in season, may perish by that:
If ratling or lowsing get once in the throat, A disease in fat Hogs.
thou loosest thy porkling, a crowne to a groat.

35 What

35 What every thing fat is, againe if it fall,
thou bentrest the thing and the fatnesse withall:
The fatter the better, to sell or to kill,
but not to continue, make proofe if ye will.

Burying of dead cattell.

36 What ever thing dyeth, goe burie or burne,
for tainting of ground, or a worser ill turne:
Such pestilent smell of a carreny thing,
to cattell and people great perill may bring.

37 Thy measeled Bacon, Hog, Sow, or thy Boze,
shut up for to heale, for infecting thy stoze:
Or kill it for Bacon, or souse it to sell,
for Flemming that loves it so daintily well.

38 With straw wispe & peasc-bolt, with ferne & the brake
for sparing of fewell, some brew and doe bake:
And heateth their Cop, er, for seething of graines,
good servant rewarded, refuseth no paines.

Old wheat better than new.

39 Good bread-corne & drinke-corne full xx weeks kept
is better than new, that at harvest is reapt:
But fostly thy bread-corne, and bowdeaten malt,
for health or for profit find noysome thou shalt.

40 By the end of October, goe gather up Sloes,
have thou in readinesse plenty of those:

A medicine for the Cow flixe.

And keepe them in bedstraw, or still in the bow,
to stay both the flix of thy selfe and thy Cow.

41 With water and plumpe therein plenty of sloes,
mire Chalke that is dryed in powder with those:
which so if you give with the water and Chalke,
thou makest the lax frow thy Cow away walke.

42 Be sure of Virgins (a gallon at the least)
so good for the kitchin, so needfull for beast:
It helpeth thy cattell, so feeble and so faint,
if timely such cattell, with it thou acquaint.

Thus endeth Octobers Husbandry.

LEt hog once fat.
loſe nothing of that.
When maſt is gon,
Hog falleth anon.
Stil fat up ſome,
till Shrovetide come.
Now Porke and Souſe,
beares tacke in houſe.

2 Put barly to malting,
lay ſtitches a ſalting.
Though folly too beaſtly
much Bacon is readieſt.

3 Some winnow, ſome fan,
ſome caſt that can.
In caſting prouide,
for ſeed lay aſide.

4 Threſh barly thou ſhalt
for chapman to malt.
Elſe threſh no more,
but for thy ſtore.

5 Til March threſh Wheat,
but as ye doe eate.
Leaſt Baker forſake it.
if forſtinelle take it.

6 No chaffe in bin,
Makes horſe looke thin

7 Sow haſtings now,
that haſtings allow.

8 They buy it ful deare,
in Winter that reare.

9 Few ſowles, leſſe ſwine,
reare now friend mine.

10 What loſſe, what furs,
through ranning curs.

11 Make Martlemas biefe,
beare meate is a theefe.

12 Set Garlick and Peaſe,
ſaint Edmund to pleaſe.

13 When rayne takes place,
to threſhing apace.

14 Bad braine, too rough,
marres al at plough.
With flaile and whips,
fat hen thort skips.

15 Some threſhing by taske,
wil ſteale and not aske.
Such threſhers at night,
walke ſeldome home light.
Some corne away lag
in bottle and bag.
Some ſteale for a feſt.
Egs out of the neſt.

16 Lay ſtover up drye,
in ouer to lye.
Poore Bullock doth crave,
freſh ſtraw to haue.

17 Make weekly up flower,
though threſhers doe lower.
Lay grayne in Loft,
and turne it oft.

18 For muck regard,
make cleane foule yard.
Lay ſtraw to rot,
in watry plot.

19 Headland up plow,
for compaſſe in ſow.

21 For hearbs good ſtore,
trench garden more.

21 At midnight try,
foule priuyes to ſe.

22 Rid chimny of ſoot,
from top to foote.

23 In ſtable put now,
thy horſe for to plow.

24 Good horſe-keeper will,
lay muck upon hill.

25 Cut

25 Cut mole-hils that stand,
so thick upon land.
Thus endeth Novembers abstract, agreeing with Novembers husbandry.

Other short remembrances.
Get pole boy mine,
beate hawes to Swine.
Drive hog to the Wood,
brake rootes be good.
For mischiese that sals,
look well to thy March Wals.
Dry layer get neat,
and plenty of meate.
Curst cattell that nurtureth,
poore venuall soone hurteth.
Good neighbour mine,
ring well thy swine.
Such winter may serve,
Hog cinged will sterve.
In frost keepe dog,
from hunting of Hog.

Here endeth Novembers short remembrances.

Novembers Husbandry. *Chap.* 19.

November take flaile,
Let Ship no more saile,
Forgotten month past,
Doe now at the last.

AT Hallontide slaughter-time entereth in,
and then doth the husbandmans feasting begin,
From thence unto Shroftide, kill now and then some,
their offall for houshold the better will come.
2 Thy drege and thy barly, goe thresh out to malt,
let malster be cunning, else lose it thou shalt:
The increase for a seame, is a bushell for store,
bad else the barly, or huswife much more.
3 Some useth to winnow some useth to fan,
some useth to cast it, as cleane as they can:
For seed goe and cast it, for malting not so,
but get out the cockle, and then let it goe.

Threshing of Barley.

4 Thresh barly as yet, but as need shall require,
fresh threshed for stover thy cattle desire:
And therefore that threshing forbeare as ye may,
till Candlemas comming, for sparing of hay.
5 Such wheat as ye keepe, for the baker to buy,
unthreshed till March in the sheafe let it lie:

Least

Lest foystinesse take it, if sooner ye thresh it,
although by oft turning ye seeme to refresh it. Threshing of wheate.
6 Save chaste of the barly, of wheat and of rye,
from feathers and foistinesse, where it doth lye: Chaffe of Corne.
Which mixed with corne being sifted of dust,
to give to thy cattle, when serve them ye must.
7 Greene peason or hastings at Hallontide sow,
in hearty good soyle he requireth to grow:
Gray peason or runcivals cheerely to stand,
at Candlemas sowe with a plentifull hand.
8 Leave lacewardly rearing, keep now no more swine
but such as thou maist with the offall of thine:
Except ye have wherewith to fat them away,
the fewer thou keepest, keepe better thou may.
9 To reare up much poultry & want the barne doore,
is nought for the poulter, and worse for the poore:
So now to keepe hogs, and to serve them for meat,
is as to keepe dogs for to baule in the streat.
10 As Cat a good mouser, is needfull in house,
because for her commons, she killeth the mouse:
So ravening curs, as many doe keepe,
makes master want meate, and his dog to kill sheepe,
11 For Easter at Martilmas hang up a Beefe,
for stall-fed and pease-fed, play pick-purse the threefe: Martilmas beefe.
With that and the like yer grasse beefe come in,
thy folke shall look cheerely, when others look thin.
12 Set garlick & beanes at St. Edmund the King,
the Moone in the wame, thereon hangeth a thing: Set Garlick and Beanes.
The increase of a pottle, (well proved of some)
shall pleasure thy housho'd yer peascod time come.
13 When rasne is a let to thy doings abroad,
set threshers a threshing, to lay on good lode:
Thresh cleane ye must bid thē, though lesser they yarne,
and looking to thrive, have an eye to thy barne.

14 Take

14 Take heed to thy man, in his fury and heat,
with plough-staffe & whipstock for maiming thy neat:
To threshet for hunting of Cow with his flaile,
or for making thy hen to play tapple up taile.

Corne-stealers. 15 Some pilfering threshet will walke with a staffe
and carry home corne as it is in the chaffe:
And some in his bottle of leather so great,
will carrie home daily both barly and wheat.

16 If house-roome will serve thee, lay stover up dry,
and every sort by it selfe for to lie:
Or stack it for litter, if roome be too poore,
and thatch out the residue noying the doore.

17 Cattle weekely thy threshet to make up his stower,
though slothfull and pilferer, thereat doe lower:
Take tub for a season, take sack for a shift,
yet garner for gaine, is the better for thrift.

18 All manner of straw that is scattered in yard,
good husbandly husbands have dayly regard,
In pit full of water the same to bestow,
where lying to rot, thereof profit may grow.

19 Now plow up thy headland, or delve it with spade,
where otherwise profit but little is made:
And cast it up high upon hillocks to stand,
that winter may rot it to compasse thy land.

Trenching of Gardens. 20 If garden require it, now trench it ye may,
one trench not a yard from another goe lay:
Which being well filled with muck by and by,
goe cover with mould for a season to lie.

21 Foule privies are now to be cleansed, and side,
let night be appointed such baggage to hide:
Which buried in garden, in trenches allow,
shall make very many things better to grow.

22 The chimney all sooty would now be made clean,
for feare of mischances too oftentimes seene:

Old

Old chimney and sooty, if fire once take,
by burning and breaking soone mischiefe they make.
23 When ploughing is ended, and pasture not great,
then stable thy horses, and tend them with meat.
Let season be dry, when ye take them to house,
for danger of nits, or for feare of a louse.
24 Lay compasse up handsomely round on a hill, Saving of dung.
to walke in thy yard at thy pleasure and will:
More compasse it maketh, and handsome the plot,
if house-keeper dayly forgetteth it not.
25 Make hillocks of molehils in field throughout,
and so to remaine till the yeere goe about:
Make also the like, whereas plots be to hie,
all winter a rotting, for compasse to lie.

Thus endeth Novembers husbandry.

Decembers Abstract. *Chap. XX.*

NO season to hedge,
get beetle and wedge.
Cleave logs now all,
for kitchen and hall.
2 Dull working tooles,
soone courage cooles.
3 Leave off tittle tattle,
goe serve your cattle.
Serve yong poore elves,
alone by themselves.
4 Warme barth for neat,
worth halfe their meat.
The elder that nurteth,
the yonger soone hurteth.
5 House cow that is old,
while winter doth hold.
6 Out once in a day,
to drinke, and to play.
7 Get trust to serve,
lest cattle doe sterve.
And such as indeed,
may helpe at a need.
8 Observe this law,
in serving out straw,
9 In walking about,
good folke spie out.
10 At full and at change,
spring tides are strange.
If doubt ye fray,
drive cattle away.
11 Danke Ling forgot,
will quickly rot.
12 Here learne, and trie,
to turne it, and dry.
13 Now stocks remove,
that Orchards love.
14 Set stocks to grow,
too thicke, nor too low,
Set now as they come,
both Cherry and Plome.

15 Sheepe

15 Sheep hog, and ill beast,
bids stocke to ill feast.
16 At Christmas is good,
to let thy horse blood.
17 Marke eere what rable,
of evils in stable.
28 Mixe well (old gaffe)
horse corne with chaffe.
Let Jack nor Gill
fetch corne at will.
19 Some countries gift,
to make hard shift.
Some cattell well fare,
with fitches and tare.
Fitches and tares
be Norfolke wares.
20 Tares threshed with skill,
bestow as ye will.
21 Hide Strawberries wife,
to save their life.
22 Knot horder at all,
now cover ye shall.
23 Helpe bees sweet conie,
with liquor and honie.
24 Get campers a ball,
to campe therewithall.

Thus endeth Decembers abstract agreeing with decembers husbandry.

Other short remembrances.

Let Christmas spie,
yard cleane to lie.
No labour, no sweat,
goe labour for heate.
Feed doves, but kill not,
if stroy them ye will not.
Fat hog or (yer ye kill it)
or else ye doe spill it.
Put oxe in stall,
yer oxe doe fall.
Who seetheth her graines,
hath profit for paines.
Rid garden of mallow,
plant willow and sallow.
Let bore life render,
see brawne sod tender.
For wife fruit buy,
for Christ mas pie.
Ill bread and ill drinke,
make many ill thinke.
Both meate and cost,
ill dressed halfe lost.
Who hath wherewithall,
may cheere when he shall;
But charged man,
must cheere as he can.

Thus endeth Decembers short remembrances.

Decembers Husbandry. *Chap.* 21.

O dirty December,
For Christmas remember.
Forgotten month past,
Doe now at the last.

Beetle and wedges.

When frost will not suffer to dike and to hedge,
thou get thee a heate with thy beetle & wedge,
Once Hollowmas come, and a fire in the hall.

such

such sliuers doe well, for to lie by the wall.

2 Git grindstone and whetstone, for tooles that is dull
or often be letted, and fretted belly full:
A wheelebarrow also, be ready to haue,
at hand of thy seruant, thy compasse to saue.

Grinding stone, and whetstone.

3 Giue cattle their fodder, in plot dry and warme,
and count them for myring, and other like harme:
Yong colts with thy vennels, together goe serue,
lest lurched by others, they happen to sterue.

4 The racke is commended for saving of doong,
so set as the old cannot mischiefe the yong:
In tempest (the wind being northly, or east)
warme barth under hedge is a succour to beast.

5 The housing of cattell, while winter doth hold,
is good for all such as are feeble and old:
It saueth much compasse, and many a sleepe,
and spareth the pasture, for walke of thy sheepe.

Housing of cattell.

6 For charges so little, much quiet is wone,
if strongly and handsomely all things be done:
But use to untackle them, once in a day,
to rub and to lick them, to drinke and to play.
Get trusty to tend them, not lubberly squire,
that all the day long, hath his nose at the fire:
Nor trust unto children, poore cattell to feed,
but such as be able to helpe at a need.

8 Serue Rie-straw out first, then wheat-straw & pease
than Oat-straw and barly, then hay if ye please:
But serue them with hay, while the straw stover last,
then loue they no straw, they had rather to fast.

9 Yokes, forkes, and such other, let Barly spie out,
and gather the same, as he walketh about:
And after at leasure, let this be his hire,
to bath them and trim, at home by the fire.

Forkes and yokes.

10 As well at the full of the moone, as the change,

Sea rages in winter, be ſudainly ſtrange:
Then looke to thy Marſhes, if doubt be to fray,
for feare of (Ne fortè) have cattell away.

12 Both Salt-fiſh and Ling fiſh (if any ye have)
through ſhifting and dryng, from rotting to ſave:
Leaſt winter with moiſtnes, doe make it relent,
and put in hazard, before it be ſpent.

How to uſe Ling and haberdine.

13 Broome fagot is beſt, to dry Haberdine on,
lay boord upon ladder, if fagots be gone:
For breaking in turning, have very good eye,
and blame not the wind, ſo the weather be dry.

14 Good fruit and good plenty doth well in the loft,
then make thee an Orchard, and cheriſh it oft:

An Orchard-point.

For plant or for ſtock lay afore-hand to caſt,
but ſet or remove it, yer Chriſtmas be paſt.

15 Set one fro another full forty foot wide,
to ſtand as he ſtood, is a part of his pride:
More faire, more worthy, of roſt to remove,
more ſteady ye ſet it, more likely to prove,

16 To teach and unteach, in a ſchoole is unmeet,
to doe and undoe, to the purſe is unſweet:
Then Orchard or hop-yard, ſo trimmed with coſt,
ſhould not through folly be ſpoyled and loſt.

Letting horſe blood.

17 Yer Chriſtmas be paſſed, let horſe be let blood,
for many a purpoſe, it doth them much good:
The day of St. Steven, old fathers did uſe,
if that doe miſſlike thee, ſome other day chuſe.

Breeding of the bots.

18 Looke well to thy horſes, in ſtable thou muſt,
that hay be not foiſtie, nor chaffe full of duſt:
Nor ſtone in thy provender, feathers nor clots,
nor fed with greene peaſon, for breeding of bots.

19 Some horſekeeper laſheth out provender ſo,
ſome Gillian ſpendall, ſo often doth go
For hogs meate, and hens meat, for that and for this,

that corne-loft emptied, per chapman hath his.
20 Some countries are pinched, of meadows for hay
yet ease it with fitches as well as ye may:
Which tined and threshed, and husbandly dight,
keepes labouring cattell, in very good plight.
21 In threshing out fitches, one point I will shew,
first thresh out for seed of thy fitches a few: (cow,
Thresh few for thy plow-horse, thresh cleane for thy
this order in Norfolke, good husbands allow.
22 If frost doe continue, take this for a law,
the strawberries looke to be covered with straw:
Laid overly trim, upon crotches and bowes,
and after uncovered, as weather allowes.
23 The Gilliflower also, the skilfull doe know,
doth looke to be covered, in frost and in snow:
The knot and the border, and the Rosemary gay,
doe crave the like succour, for dying away.
24 Goe looke to thy bees, if thy hive be too light, How to preserve Bees
set water and honey, with Rosemarie dight:
Which set in a dish, full of sticks in the hive,
from danger of famine, ye save them alive.
25 In Meadow or pasture (to grow the more fine)
let champers be champing in any of thine:
Which if ye doe suffer, when low is the spring,
you gaine to your selfe a commodious thing.

Thus endeth Decembers Husbandry.

A digression to Hospitality. *Chap.* 22.

LEave husbandry sleeping, awhile ye must doo,
to learne of house-keeping, a lesson or two:
What ever is sent thee by labour and paine,
a time there is lent thee, to render it againe.
Although ye defend it, unspent for to be,
another shall spend it, no thanke unto thee.

However we climbe, to accomplish the mind,
we have but a time thereof profit to find.

A description of the time, and yeere. *Chap.* 23.

OF God to thy doing a time there is sent,
which endeth with time, that in doing is spent:
For time is it selfe, but a time for a time,
forgotten full soone, as a tune of a chime.
In spring-time we reare, we sow, and we plant,
in Summer get victels, least after we want:
In Harvest we carry in corne, and the fruit,
in winter to spend, as we need of each suit.
The yeare I compare, as I find for a truth,
the Spring unto childhood, the Summer to youth:
The harvest to manhood, the winter to age,
all quickly forgot as a play on the stage.
Time past is forgotten yet men be aware,
time present is thought on with wonderfull care:
Time comming is feared, and therefore we have,
yet oft yer it come, we be gone to the grave.

A description of life, and riches. *Chap.* 24.

WHo living but dayly discerneth he may,
how life as a shaddow doth vanish away:
And nothing to count on, so sure to trust,
as sure of death, and to turne to the dust.
The lands and the riches that here we possesse,
be none of our owne if a God we professe:
But lent us of him, as his talent of gold,
which being demanded who can it with-hold?
God maketh no writing, that iustly doth say,
how long we shall have it, a peare or a day:
But leave it we must (howsoever we leeve)
when Atrop shall pluck us from thence by the sleeve

To

To death we must stoope, be we hie, be we low, Atrop or death.
but how, and how suddenly, few be that know:
What carry we then, but a sheet to the grave,
to ober this carkasse, of all that we have.

A description of House-keeping. *Chap.* 25.

What then of this talent, while here we remaine,
but study to yeeld it, to God with a gaine:
And that shall we doe, if we doe it not hid,
but use and bestow it, as Christ doth us bid.
What good to get riches, by breaking of sleepe.
but having the same a good house for to keepe.
Not onely to bring a good fame to th doore,
but also prayer to winne of the poore.
Of all other doings, house-keeping is chiefe,
for dayly it helpeth the poore with reliefe:
The neighbor, the stranger, and all that have need,
which causeth thy doings the better to speed.
Though harken to this, we should ever among,
yet chiefly at Christmas, of all the yeere long:
Good cause of that use, may appeare by the name,
though niggardly niggards, doe kick at the same.

A description of the Feast of the birth of Christ, commonly called Christmas. *Chap.* 26.

Of Christ commeth Christmas, the name of the feast,
a time full of joy, to the greatest and least:
At Christmas was Christ our Saviour borne,
the world through sin, altogether forelorne.
At Christmas the dayes doe begin to take length:
of Christ doth religion chiefly take strength:
As Christmas is onely a figure or Crone
so onely is Christ the strength of our hope.
At Christmas we banquet, the rich with the poore,

who then but the Miser, but openeth his dooze:
At Christmas, of Christ many Carols we sing,
and give many gifts, in the ioy of that king.
At Christmas, as in Christ we reioyce and be glad,
as onely of whom our comfort is had:
At Christmas we ioy altogether with mirth,
for his sake that ioyed us all with his birth.

A description of apt time to spend. *Chap.* 27.

LEt such (so fantastical) liking not this,
nor any thing honest, that ancient is:
Give place to the time, that so meet we doe see,
appointed of God, as it seemeth to bee.
At Christmas good husbands, have come on ꝑ ground,
in barne and in sollor, worth many a pound:
with plenty of other things, cattle and sheepe,
all sent them no doubt good houses to keepe.
At Christmas the hardnes of winter doth rage,
a griper of all things, and specially of age:
Then lightly poore people, the young with the old,
be sorest oppressed with hunger and cold.
At Christmas by labour, is little [illegible]
that wanting, the poorest in danger are set.
What season then better of all the whole yeere,
thy needy poore neighbour to comfort and cheere?

Against fantasticall scrupulenesse. *Chap.* 28.

AT this time ✠ that time some make a great matter
some help not but hinder, ꝑ poor with their clatter.
Take customs from feasting, what commeth them last,
where one hath a dinner, a hundred shall fast.
To dog in the manger, some liken I could,
that hay will eate none nor let other that would:
Some scarce in a yeere, give a dinner or two,

nor

nor well can abide any other to doe.
Play thou the good fellow, seeke none to misdeeme,
disdaine not the honest, though merry they seeme,
For oftentimes seene, no more very a knave,
then he that doth counterfeit most to be grave.

Christmas Husbandly fare. *Chap.* 29.

GOod husband and huswife, now chiefely be glad,
things handsome to have, as they ought to be had:
They both provide, against Christmas doe come,
to welcome good neighbor good cheere to have some
Good bread and good drinke, a good fire in the hall,
brawne, pudding, and souse, & good mustard withall:
Beefe, Mutton, and Porke, shread pies of the best,
pig, veale, goose, and capon, and turkey well drest,
Cheese, apple, and nuts, jolly carrols to heare,
as then in the countrey is counted good cheere.
What cost to good husband is any of this?
good houshold provision onely it is.
Of other the like, I leave out a many,
that costeth the husbandman never a peny.

A Christmas Caroll of the Birth of Christ, upon the tune of *King* Salomon. *Chap.* 30.

WAs not Christ our Saviour,
sent us from God above:
not for our good behaviour:
but onely of his mercy and love?
If this be true as true it is,
truly indeed:
great thankes to God to yeeld for this,
then had we need.

2 This did our God for very troth,
to traine to him the soule of man,

and iustly to performe the oth:
to Sara and to Abraham than.
That through his seed all nations should
most blessed bee:
As in due time performe he would,
as now we see.
3 Which wondrously is brought to passe,
and in our sight already done,
by sending as his promise was,
to comfort us, his onely sonne,
even Christ (I meane) that Virgins child
in Bethlem borne:
that Lambe of God, that Prophet mild,
with crowned thorne.
4 Such was his love to save us all,
from danger of the curse of God,
that we stood in by Adams fall,
and by our owne deserved rod,
That through his blood and holy name
who so beleeves:
and flie from sinne, and abhorre the same,
free mercy he gives.
5 For these glad newes this feast doth bring
to God the Sonne and holy Ghost,
Let man give thankes reioyce and sing:
from world to world, from coast to coast,
For all good gifts so many waies,
that God doth send:
let us in Christ give God the praise,
till life shall end.

T. Tusser.

At Christmas be merry and thankfull withall,
And feast thy poore neighbours the great and the small:
Yea, all the yere long, to the poore let us give,
Gods blessing to follow us whilest we doe live.

Ianuaries

Chap. 31.

BId Chriſtmas adew,
thy ſtock now renew.
2 Who killeth a Neat,
hath cheaper his meate.
For home-fed ſouls,
is good in a houſe.
3 Who daintyes love,
a begger ſhall proue.
Who alwaies feis,
in hunger dweis.
4 Who nothing ſaue,
ſhall nothing haue.
5 Lay durt upon heapes,
ſome profit it reapes.
When weather is hard,
get mucke out of yard.
A fallow beſtow,
where peaſe ſhall grow.
Good peaſe and white,
a fallow will quite.
6 Goe gather quicke-ſet,
the yongeſt to get.
Dig gardens, ſtrop mallow
ſet willow and fallow.
Oſier willow for ſtake,
in banke will take.
7 Let Dow goe to bucke,
with Cony good lucke.
Spare labour for money,
ſtore borrough with Cony.
Get warrener bound,
to vermine thy ground.
Feed doues but kill not,
if looſe them ye will not.
Doue-houſe repaire,
make doue-hole faire.
For hop ground cold,
doth dung worth gold.
8 Good gardiner mine,
make garden fine.
Set garden peaſe,
and beanes if ye pleaſe.
Set Reſpice and Roſe,
yong roots of thoſe.
9 The timely buier,
hath cheaper his fire.
10 Some burnes without wit,
ſome fireleſſe ſit.
11 Now ſeaſon is good,
to lop or fell wood.
Prime trees ſome allowes,
for cattle to browes.
12 Giue ſheep to their fees,
the miſtle of trees.
13 Let lop be ſhorne,
that hinder Corne.
Saue edder and ſtake,
ſtrong hedges to make.
14 For ſap as ye know,
let one bow grow.
Next yeare ye may,
that bough cut away.
15 A leſſon good,
to increaſe more wood.
16 Saue crotches of wood,
ſaue ſparres and ſtud.
Saue hop for his dole,
the ſtrong long pole.
17 How euer ye ſroth,
ſaue pole and croth.
18 From Chriſtmas to May,
weake cattle decay.
19 With virgin acquaint,
poore bullocks ſo faint.
This medicine approued,
is for to be loued.

20 Let

20 Let plaister lye,
three dayes to try.
Too long if ye stay,
taile rots away.
21 Ewes ready to yeane,
craves ground rid cleane.
Keepe sheepe out of bryers,
Keepe beast out of myers.
22 Keepe bushes from bill,
till hedge ye will.
Best had for thy turne,
their roots goe and burne.
23 No bushes of mine,
if fence be thine.
24 In stubled plot,
fill whole with clot.
25 Rid grasse of bones,
of sticks, and stones.
26 Warme barsh give lambes,
good food to their dams.
Looke daily well to them,
least dogs undoe them.
27 Yong lambe well sold,
fat lambe worth gold.
28 Keepe twins for breed,
as Ewes have need.
29 One Calfe if it please ye,
now reared shall ease ye.
Calves likely reare,
at rising of yeare.
Calfe large and leane,
is best to weane.
30 Calfe lickt take away,
and house it ye may.
This point I allow,
for servant and Cow.
31 Calves yonger than other,
learnes one of another.
32 No danger at all,
to geld as they fall.
Yet Michael cries,
please Butchers eyes.
33 Sow ready to fare,
craves houswives care.
34 Leave Sow but five,
the better to thrive.
35 Weane such for store,
as sucks before.
Weane onely but three,
large breeders to be.
36 Lamb, bulchin, and pig,
geld under the big.
37 Learne wit sir dolt,
in gelding of colt.
38 Geld yong thy filly,
else perish will ginny.
let gelding alone,
so large of bone.
by breathly tits,
few profit hits.
39 Breede ever the best,
and doe offer the rest.
Of long and large,
take houswife a charge.
40 Good cow and good ground,
yeelds yeerely a pound.
Good faring sow,
holds profit with cow.
41 Who keepes but twaine,
the more may gaine.
42 Tith iustly good garson,
else drive will the Parson.
43 Thy garden twy fallow,
stroy hemlock and mallow.
44 Like practise they prove,
that hops doe love.

45 Now

45 Now make and wand in,
trim bower to stand in.
Leave wadling about,
till arbor be out.
46 Who now sowes Oats,
gets gold and groats.
Who sowes in May,
gets little that way.
47 Goe breake up land,
get mattocke in hand.
Stub rote so tough,
for breaking of plough.
48 What greater crime,
than losse of time.
49 Lay land for leafe,
breake up if ye please.
But fallow not yet,
that hast any wit.
50 Where drinke ye low,
god filthy bestow.
51 Small profit is found,
by paring of ground.
52 Land past the best,
fast up the rest.

Thus endeth Januaries abstract, agreeing with Januaries husbandry.

Other short remembrances.

Get pulling home firs,
for broome and firs.
Pluck broome, broome still,
cut broome, broom kill.
Broome plucke by and by,
breake up for rie.
Friend ringle thy hog,
or lowke for a dog.
In casting provide,
for seed lop aside.
Get doong friend mine,
for stocks and vine.
If earth be not soft,
goe dig it aloft.
For quagmire get boots,
stub Alders and roots.
Hop-poles ware scant,
for poles no plant.
Set chestnut and walenut,
set filbert and small nut.
Peach, plum tree, and cherry,
pong Bay and his berry.
Or set their stone,
unset leave out none.
Sow kernels to beare,
of apple and peare.
All trees that beare gum,
set now as they come.
Now set or remove,
such flocks as yee love.

Here endeth Januaries short remembrances.

Of trees or rootes to be set, or removed.

1 Apple trees of all sorts.
2 Apricocks.
3 Barberies.
4 Bullesse blacke and white.
5 Cherries red and blacke.
6 Chestnuts.
7 Corned plummes.
8 Damsens white and blacke.
9 Fillberds red and white.
10 Gosebertes.
11 Grapes white and red.
12 Greene or grasse plums.
13 Hurtleberies.
14 Medlers or Peares.

15 Mul-

15 Mulberries.
16 Peale white and red.
17 Peares of all sorts.
18 Peare plummes black and yellow.
19 Quince-trees.
20 Medlers.
21. Raisons.
22 Small nuts.
23 Strawberries red and white.
24 Service trees.
25 Walnuts white and red.
26 Wardens white and red.
27 Wheate plums.
Now set ye may,
the box and bay.
Hawthorne and prim,
for clothes trim.

Ianuaries Husbandry. *Chap.* 32.

A kindly good Ianiveere, *Forgotten Month past,*
Freeseth pot by the feere. *Doe now at the last.*

Husbandly lessons.

WHen Christmas is ended, bid feasting adue,
goe play the good husband, thy stock to renue:
Be mindfull of rearing, in hope of a gaine,
da ne profit shall give thee reward for thy paine.
2 Who both by his calfe, and his lambe will be known
may well kill a neat, and a sheepe of his owne:
And he that can reare of a Pig in his house,
hath cheaper his Bacon, and sweeter his louse.
3 Who eateth his veale, pig, and lambe, being froth,
shall twise in a weeke, goe to bed without broth:
Unskilfull that passe not, but sell away sell,
shall never have plenty, where ever they dwell.
4 Be greedy in spending, and careless to save,
and shortly be needy, and ready to crave.
Be wilfull to kill, and unskilfull to store,
and looke for no foison, I tell thee before.
5 Lay dirt upon heapes, faire yard to be seene,
if frost will abide it, to field with it cleene.
In winter a fallow, some love to bestow,
where peale for the pot they intend for to sow.
6 In making or mending, as needeth thy ditch,
get set to quick set it, learne cunningly which.

In

In hedging (where clay is) get ſtake as ye know:
of Poplet and Willow, for fewell to grow.
7 Leave killing of Conie, let Doe goe to buck,
and vermine they burrow for feare of ill luck:
Feed Dove (no more killing) old dove-houſe repaire,
ſave dove-dung for hop-yard whē houſe ye make faire.
8 Dig garden, drop mallow, now may you at eaſe,
and ſet as a dainty, thy Rouncivall peaſe. Rouncivall Peaſon.
Goe cut and ſet Roſes, chooſe aptly the plot,
the roots of the youngeſt are beſt to be got.
9 In time goe and bargaine, leſt worſer yee fall,
for fewell for making, for carriage and all:
To buy at the ſtub is the beſt for the buyer,
more timely proviſion, the cheaper is fire.
10 Some burneth a load at a time in his hall.
ſome never leave burning till burnt they have all:
Some making of habock, without any wit,
make a many poore ſoules without fire to ſit.
11 If froſt doth continue this leſſon doth well
for comfort of cattell the fewell to fell:
From every tree the ſuperfluous bowes,
now prune for thy neate, thereon to goe browſe.
12 In pruning and trimming all manner of trees,
reſerve to each cattell their properly fees:
If Snow doe continue, ſheepe hardly that fare,
crave Miſtle and Ivy for them for to ſpare.
13 Now lop for thy fewell old pollenger growne,
that hinder the corne or the graſſe to be mowne:
In lopping and felling ſave edder and ſtake,
thine hedges as needeth, to mend or to make.
14 In lopping old Jocham for feare of miſhap,
one bough ſtay unlopped to cheriſh the ſap:
The ſecond yeere after then boldly ye may,
for dripping his fellows, that bough cut away.

15 Lop

The property of ſoft wood.

15 Lop popler and ſallow, Elme, Maple and pyie,
well ſaved from cattell, till ſommer to lie:
So farre as in lopping, their tops ye doe ſling,
ſo farre without planting, yong coppy will ſpring.
16 Such fewell as ſtanding alate ye have bought,
now fell it and make it, and doe as ye ought:
Give charge to the hewers, (that many things marg)
to hew out for crotches, for poles and for ſparg.
17 If hop-yard or Orchard, ye mind for to have,
for hop-poles and crotches in lopping goe ſave:
which husbandly ſaved, may ſerve at a puſh,
and ſtop by ſo having two gaps with a buſh.
18 From Chriſtmas, till May be well entred in,
ſome cattell war faint, and looke poozely and thin:
And chiefly when pryme graſſe at firſt doth appeare,
then moſt is in danger, of all the whole yeare.

A medicine for faint Cattell.

19 Take Vervice and heate it, a pint for a Cow,
bay ſalt a handfull, to rub tongue ye wot how:
That done with the ſalt, let her drinke up the reſt,
this many times raiſeth the feeble up beaſt.

To faſten looſe teeth in a bullock.

20 Poore bullock with browling, and naughtily fed,
ſcarce feedeth, her teeth be ſo looſe in her head:
Then ſlice ye the taile, where ye feele it ſo ſoft,
with ſoote and with garlick, bound to it aloft.
21 By brambles and buſhes, in paſture too full,
poore ſheepe be in danger, and looſeth their wooll:

Ewes upon eaning.

Now therefore thine ewe, upon lambing ſo neare,
deſireth in paſture, that all may be cleare.
22 Leave grubbing or pulling of buſhes (my ſonne)
till time by thy fences require to be done:
Then take of the beſt, for to furniſh thy turne,
and home with the reſt, for the fire to burne.
23 In every greene, if the fence be not thine,
now ſtub up the buſhes, the graſſe to be fine:

Least

Least neighbour doe daily so hacke them belive,
that neither thy bushes, nor pasture can thrive.
24 In ridding of pasture, with turfes that lie by,
fill every hole up as close as a die:
The labour is little, the profit is gay,
what ever the loytering labourers say.
25 The sticks and the stones goe gather up cleane,
for hurting of sith, or for harming of greene:
For feare of Hugh prowler, get home with the rest,
when Frost is at hardest, then carriage is best.
26 Yong broome or good pasture, thy ewes doe require Yong Lambs.
warme barth and in safety, their lambes doe desire:
Looke often well to them, for fores and dogs,
for pits and for brambles, for vermin and hogs.
27 More dainty thy lambes, more worth to be sold,
the sooner the better, for ewe that is old:
But if ye doe mind to have milke of the dame,
till May doe not sever the lambe fro the same.
28 Ewes yearely by twinning, rich masters doe make,
the lambe for such twinners, for breeders go take:
For twinlings be twiggers, increase for to bring,
though some for their twigging, Peccavi may sing.
29 Calves likely that come, between Christmas & Lent Rearing of Calves.
take Huswife to reare, or else after repent:
Of such as doe fall betweene change and the prime,
no rearing but sell, or goe kill them in time.
30 House calfe and goe suckle it, twice in a day,
and after a while, set it water and hay:
Stake ragged to rub on, no such as will be bend,
then weane it well tended at fifty daies end.
31 The senior weaned, his yonger shall teach,
how both to drinke water, and hay for to reach:
More stroken and made of, when ought it doth aile,
more gentle ye make it, for yoake or the pale.

32 Geld

Of gelding. 32 Geld bul-calfe, ram-lambe, as ſoone as they fall,
for there is lightly no dung at all:
Some ſpareth the tongue for to pleaſure the eye,
to have them ſhew greater when butcher ſhall buy.
33 Sowes ready to farrow, this time of the yeare,
are for to be made of, and counted full deare:
For now is the loſſe of the far of the ſow,
more great then the loſſe of two calves of thy Cow.

Rearing of Pigs. 34 Of one ſow together, reare few above five,
and thoſe of the faireſt, and likelieſt to thryde:
Ungelt of the beſt, keepe a couple for ſtore,
one bore-pig and ſow-pig that ſucketh before.

A way to have a large breed of hogs 35 Who hath a deſire to have ſtore very large,
at whitſontide let him give huswife a charge:
To reare of a ſow at once onely but three,
and one of them alſo a bore for to bee.

Gelding time 36 Geld under the dam within fortnight at leaſt,
and ſave both thy money and life of the beaſt:
Geld latter with gelders as many one doe,
and looke of a dozen to geld away two.
37 Thy colts for thy ſaddle, geld yong to be light,
for cart doe not ſo if thou iudgeſt aright:
Nor geld not but when they are luſty and fat,
for there is a point to be learned in that.
38 Geld fillies (but tits) yer nine dayes of age,
they die elſe of gelding. (for gelders doe rage)
Yong fillies ſo likely, of bulke and of bone,
keepe ſuch to be breeders, let gelding alone,

Reare the faireſt of all things. 39 For gaining a trifle, ſell ouer thy ſtore,
what toy to acquaintance, what pleaſureth more:
The larger of body, the better for breed,
more forward of growing, more better they ſpeed.
40 Good milchcow well fed, that is faire and ſound,
is yearely for profit as good as a pound:

And

And yet by the yeare, I haue proued yer now.
as good to the purse is a sow as a cow.

41 Kéepe one and kéepe both, with as little a cost, Of Cosh and Sow.
then all shall be saued, and nothing be lost.
Both hauing together, what profit is caught,
good huswiues (I warrant ye) néed not be taught.

42 For lambe, pig, and calfe, and other the like.
tith so, as thy cattell the Lord doe not strike:
Or if ye deale guilefull, person will greue,
and so to your selfe, a worse turne ye may geue.

43 Thy garden plot lately, well trenched and muckt,
would now be t'wifallowed, the mallowes out pluckt:
well cleansed and purged, of rot and of stone,
that fault therein afterward, found may be none.

44 Remember thy hop-yard, if season be dry, Weeding of hop-yard.
now dig it, and weed it, and so let it lie:
More fenne the later, the better his fult,
more apt to beare hops, when it crumbles like dust.

45 To arbour begun and quick-setted about,
no powling, no wadling, till set be farre out:
For rotten and aged may stand for a shew,
but hold to their tackling, there doe but a few.

46 In January husband, that poucheth the grotes, Sowing of Oats.
will breake vp his lay, or be sowing of oates:
Oates sowne in January, lay by thy wheat,
in May buy thee hay, for the cattll to eat.

47 Let seruant be ready, with mattocke in hand,
to stub vp the bushes, that noyeth the land:
And cumbersome rot, so annoying the plough,
turne vpward their arses, with sorrow enough.

48 Who breaketh vp timely, his fallow or lay, Breaking up lay in some countrey.
sets forward his husbandry many a way:
This trimely well ended, doth forwardly bring,
not onely thy tillage, but all other thing.

49 Though lay-land ye breake vp, when Christmas is gon,
for sowing of barley, or oats thereupon:
yet hast not to fallow, till March be begun,
lest afterward wishing, it had ben vndone.
59 Such land as ye breake up, for barley to sow,
two earths at the least, yet ye sow it bestow:
If land be thereafter, set oting apart,
and follow this lesson, to comfort thy heart.
50 Some breaking vp lay, soweth oats to begin,
to sucke out the moisture, so sowre therein.
yet otes with her sucking, a peeler is found,
both ill to the master, and worse to some ground.
52 Land arable, driuen or worne to the preake,
it craueth some rest for thy profits behoofe:
with otes ye may sow it, the sooner to grasse,
more soone to be pasture, to bring it to passe.

Thus ends Januaries husbandry.

Februaries Abstract. Chap. 33.

LAy compasse enow,
yer euer ye plow.
2 Place dung heaps allow,
more barely to grow.
3 Cate etch or ye plow,
with hog, sheepe, and cow.
Sow Lintales ye may,
and pease on gray.
Keeps white vnsowne,
till more be knowne.
4 Sow pease good trull,
the spoone past full.
Fine seeds then sow,
whilest spoone doth grow.
5 Boy follow the plow,
and harrow enow.
So harrow ye shall,
till couered be all.
6 Sow pease not too thin,
yer plow ye set in.
7 Late sowne sore noyeth,
late ripe hog stroyeth.
8 Some prouender saue,
for plow-horse to haue.
To oxen that draw,
giue hay, and not straw.
To steeres ye may
mixe straw with hay.
9 Much carting ill tillage,
makes some to fly village.
10 Vse cattell aright,
to keepe them in plight.
11 Good quick set buy,
old gathered will die.
12 Sticke bowes arow,
where remnialls grow.

13 Sow

13 Sow kernels and haw,
where redge ye did drawe.
14 Sow mustard seed,
and helpe to kill weed.
Where sets doe grow,
see nothing ye sow.
15 Get vines and osier,
plash hedge of inclosure.
Feed highly thy swan,
to loue her good man.
Nest hie Iaduise,
lest flood doe arise.
16 Land meadow spare,
their doing is good ware.
17 Goe strike off the nowles,
of deluing mowles.
Such hillockes in vaine,
lay leuelled plaine.
18 To wet the land,
let mowle hill stand.
19 Poore cattell craue,
some shift to haue.
20 Cow little giueth,
that hardly liueth.
21 Rid barley all mow,
cleane forth thy mow.
Choice seed out drawe,
saue cattell for straw.
22 To coast man ride,
lent stuffe prouide.
Thus endeth Februaries abstract,
agreeing with Februaries husbandry.
Other short remembrances.
Trench meadow and redge:
dike, quick-set, and hedge.
To plots not full,
adde bramble and hull.
Let wheat and the rie
for thresher still lie.
Such straw some saue,
for thacker to haue.
Poore coney so bagged,
is soone ouer-lagged.
Plash burrow, set clapper,
for dog is a snapper.
Good slight who loues,
must seed their doues.
Bid hawking adieu,
cast hawke into mew.
Keepe sheepe out of briers,
keepe beast out of miers.
Keepe lambes from fox,
else shepherds goe box.
Good neighbour mine,
now yoke thy swine.
Now euery day,
set hops ye may.
Now set for thy pot,
best herbes to be got.
For flowers goe set,
all sorts ye can get.
As winter doth prune,
so may ye remoue.
Now all things reare,
for all the yeare.
Watch ponds, goe looke
to weele and hooke.
Knaues seld repent,
to steale in Lent.
Alls fish they get,
that commeth to net.
Who mucke regards,
makes hillocks in yards.

Here ends Februaries short remembrances.

February fill the dike, *Forgotten month past,*
With what thou dast like. *Doe now at the last.*

WHo layeth on dung, yer he layeth on plow,
such husbandry useth, as thrift doth allow,
One month yer ye spread it, so still let it stand,
yer euer to plow it, ye take it in hand.

2 Place dung heape alow, by the furrow along,
where water all winter time did it such wrong.
So make ye the land to be lusty and fat,
and corne thereon sowne, to be better for that.

3 Goe plow in the stubble, for now is the season,
for sowing of fitches, of beanes, and of peason.
Sow rouncivals timely, and all that be gray,
but sow not the white, till St. Gregories day.

4 Sow peason and beanes, in the wane of the moone,
who soweth them sooner, he soweth too soone:
That they with the planet, may rest and arise,
and flourish with bearing, most plentifull wise.

5 Friend harrow in time, by some manner of meanes,
not onely thy peason, but also thy beans:
Unharrowed die, being buried in clay,
where harrowed flourish, as flowers in May.

6 Both peason and beanes sow afore ye do plow,
the sooner ye harrow, the better for you:
White peason so good for the purse and the pot,
let them be well vsed, welse ell doe ye not.

7 Haue eye vnto harueſt, what euer ye sow,
for feare of mischances, by riping too slow:
Least corne be destroyed, contrary too right,
by hogs, or by cattell, by day or by night.

8 Good prouender labouring horses would haue,
good hay and good plenty, plow oren do craue:
To hale out the mucke, and to plow out thy ground,
or elſe it may hinder thee many a pound.

9 who

2 who slacketh his tillage, a carter to be,
for a groat got abroad, at home shall lose three.
And so by his doing, he brings out of heart,
both land for the corne, and horse for the cart.
10 who abuseth his cattell, and starues them for meat,
by carting or plowing, his gaine is not great:
where he that with labour, can use them aright,
hath gaine to his comfort, and cattell in plight.
11 Buy quick-set at market, new gathered and small,
buy bushes or willows, to fence it withall.
Set willowes to grow, in the stead of a stake,
for cattell in summer, a shadow to make.
12 Sticke plenty of boughs among Runcivall pease,
to climber thereon, and to branch at their ease: Runchuall peason.
So doing, more tender and greater they wex,
if Peacocke and Turkey leaue robbing their hex.
13 Now sow and goe harrow, where redge ye did draw,
the seed of the hemble, with kernall and haw:
which couered ouerly, soone to shut out,
goe see it be ditched, and fenced about.
14 where bankes be amended, and newly vp cast,
sow mustard-seed, after a shoure be past:
where plots full of nettles, be noysome to eye,
sow thereupon hemp-seed, and nettles will die.
15 The Vines and the Osiers, cut and goe set,
if Grape be vnpleasant, a better goe get:
Feed swan, and goe make her vp strongly a nest,
for feare of flood, good and high is the best.
16 Land medow that yearely, is spared for hay,
now fence it and spare it, and dung it ye may:
Get Moul-catcher, cunningly moule for to kill, Catching of moules.
and harrow, and cast abroad euery hill.
17 where medow or pasture, to mow ye doe lay,
let moule be dispatched, some manner of way:

Then cast abroad moulehill, as flat as ye can,
for many commodities following than.
18 If pasture by nature is giuen to be wet,
then bare with the molehill, though thicke it be set:
That lambe may sit on it, and so to sit dry;
or else to lie by it, and warmer to lie.
19 Friend, alwaies let this be a part of thy care,
for shift of good pasture, lay pasture to spare:
So haue you good feeding, in bushes and leafe,
and quickly safe finding, of cattell at ease.
20 Where cattell may run about rouing at will,
from pasture to pasture, poore belly to fill:
There pasture and cattell, both hungry and bare,
for want of good husbandry, worker doe fare.
21 Now thresh out thy barly, for malt and for seed,
for bread-corne (if need be, to serue as shall need:
If worke for the thresher, ye mind for to haue,
of wheat and of meslin, unthreshed goe saue.
22 Now timely for Lent stuffe, thy money disburse,
the longer ye tarry, for profit the worse.
If one penny vantage, be therein to saue,
of coastman or Flemming, be sure to haue.

Thus endeth Februaries husbandry.

Marches Abstract. Chap. 35.

White peason sow,
feare hungry crow.
2 Spare meadow for hay,
spare Arches at May.
3 Keepe sheepe from dog,
keepe lambe from hog.
If foxes mouse them,
then watch or house them.
4 March dry or wet,
hop-grounds goe set.
Young roots well dressed,
prone euer best.
Grant hop great hill,
to grow at will.
From hop long gut,
away goe cut,
5 Here learne the way,
how roots to lay.
6 Roots best to prone,
thus set I plone.
7 Leaue space and roome,
to hillocke to come.
8 Of hedge and willow,
hop makes his pillow.
Good bearing hop,
climbs vp to the top.

Keepe

Keepe hop from sun,
and hop is vndone.
9 Hop tooles procure,
that may indure.
Iron crow like a stake.
deepe hole to make.
A scraper to pare
the earth about bare.
A hone to raise root,
like sole of a boot.
Sharpe knife to cut
superfluous gut.
10 Who graffing loues,
now graffing proues.
Of euery suit,
graffing dainty fruit.
Graffe good fruit all,
or graffe not at all.
11 Graffe soone may be lost,
both graffing and cost.
Learne here take heed,
what counsell doth breed.
12 Sow barly that can,
too soone ye shall ban.
Let horse keepe his owne,
till barly be sowne.
Sow euen thy land,
with plentifull hand.
Sow ouer and vnder,
in clay is no wonder.
13 By sowing in wet,
is little to get.
14 Straight follow the plow,
and harrow enow.
With sling goe throw,
to scare a crow.
15 Rowle after a dew,
when barly doth shew.
More handsome to make it,
to mow and rake it.
16 Learne here ye may,
best harrowing way.
17 Now rowle thy wheat,
where clots be too great.
18 Make ready a plot,
for seeds for the pot,
19 But searching minds,
the best way finds.
20 For garden best,
in south south-west.
21 Good tilth brings seeds,
euill tilture weeds.
22 For summer sow now,
for winter see how.
23 Learne time to know,
to set or sow.
24 Young plants soone dy,
that grow too dry,
25 In country doth rest,
what season is best.
26 Good peason and leeks,
make pottage for creekes,
27 Haue spoon-meat enough,
for cart and the plough.
Good poore mans fare,
is poore mans care.
And not to boast,
of sod and rost.
28 Cause rooke and rauen,
to seeke a new hauen.

Thus endeth Marches abstract, agreeing with Marches husbandry.

Other short remembrances.

Geld Lambs now all,
straight as they fall.
Looke twice a day,
lest Lambs decay.

Where horse did harrow,
put stones in barrow.
And lay them by,
in heaps on hie.
Let oxe once fat,
lose nothing of that.
Now hunt with thy hog
unyoked hog.
With doues good lucke,
reare goose and ducke.
To spare aright,
spare Parth his slight.

Seeds and herbs for the Kitchin.

Auens.
Betonie.
Bietes or Beetes, white or yellow
Bloodwort
Buglos
Burnet
Burrage
Cabage remoue in June
Clarie
Coleworts
Cresses
Endine
Fenell
French mallowes
French saffron set in August.
Langdebeefe
Leeks remoue in June
Lettis remoue in May
Long wort
Liuerwort
Marigolds often cut
Mercury
Mints at all times
Nep
Onions from December to March.
Orach or Arach, red and white
Patience
Parcely
Penyriall
Primrose
Porret
Rosemary in the spring time to grow, south or west.
Sage red and white
English saffron set in August
Summer sauory
Sorell
Spinage
Suckery
Siethes
Tansie
Time
Violets of all sorts
Winter sauory

Herbs and roots for sallets and sauce.

Alexanders at all times.
Artichokes
Blessed Thistle, or Cardus Benedictus.
Cucumbers in Aprill and May
Cressus, sow with Lettice in the spring
Endiue

Mustard

Mustard seed, sow in the spring, and at Michaelmas.
Musk-million, in April and May.
Mints
Purslaine
Radish, after remoue them.
Rampions
Rokat in April
Sage
Sorrell
Spinage for the summer
Sea holy
Sparage, let grow two yeares, and then remoue.
Skirets, set these plantes in March.
Suckery.
Taragon, set in slips in March.
Violets of all sorts.

These buy with the penny, Or looke not for any.

Capers
Lemmons
Olives
Oranges
Rice
Sampire

Herbs and roots to boile or to butter.

Beanes set in winter
Cabbages sow in March, and after remoue.
Carets
Citrons sow in May.
Gourds in May.
Nauews sow in June
Pompions in May
Persneps in winter,
Runciuall peals set in winter
Rapes sow in June
Turneps in March and April.

Strowing herbes of all sorts.

Basill fine and bushy, sow in May
Baulme in March
Camomill
Costmary
Cowslips and pagels
Daisies of all sorts
Sweet fenell
Germander.
Isop set in February
Lauender
Lauender spike
Lauender cotten
Mayoram knotted, sow or set at the spring
Maudelins
Penyriall
Roses of all sorts, in January and September.
Red mints
Sage
Tansie
Violets
Winter sauory.

Herbs, branches, and flowers, for windowes and pots.

Bayes, sow or set in plants in January.
Batchellers buttons.

Bottles

Bottles, blew, red, and tawnie.
Columbines
Champions
Cowſlips
Daffadowndillies
Eglantine, or ſweet brier
Fetherfew
Flower amour, ſow in May
Flower de luce
Flower gentle, white and red
Flower nice
Gilliflowers, red, white, & carnation, ſet in the ſpring, and at the harueſt, in pots, pailes, or tubs, or for ſummer in beds.
Hollihocks, white, red, and carnation.
Indian eie, ſow in May, or ſet in ſlips in March.
Lauender of all ſorts.
Larkes foot
Laus tibi
Lillium conuallium
Lillies red and white, ſow or ſet in March, or September.
Marigold double
Nigella Romana.
Paonies, or hartſeale
Pagles gresne and yellow
Pinkes of all ſorts
Queenes gilliflowers
Roſemary
Roſes of all ſorts
Snag dragons
Sops of wine
Sweet williams
Sweet Johns
Star of Bethlem
Star of Jeruſalem
Stocke gilliflowers of all ſorts
Tuft gilliflowers
Veluet flowers, or French marigolds
Violets, yellow and white
Wall gilliflowers of all ſorts

Herbs to ſtill in Summer.

Bleſſed thiſtle
Betonie
Dill
Endiue
Eiebright
Fennell
Fumentory
Iſop
Mints
Planta
Roſes red and damaske
Relpies
Saxifrage
Strawberies
Sorrell
Buckarie
Woodroffe for ſweet waters and cakes.

Neceſſary herbs to grow in the garden of phyſicke, not rehearſed before.

Amis
Archangell
Betonie
Charuile
Cinquile
Cummin
Dragons

Dil-

8 Dittany or garden ginger.
9 Gromell seed for the stone.
10 Hart-strong.
11 Horsehound.
12 Louage for the stone.
13 Licorys
14 Sandrake.
15 Sengwort.
16 Ponies.
17 Poppy.
18 Rew.
19 Rubarb.
20 Smallacke for smelling.
21 Saxifrage for the stone.
22 Sauine for the bots.
23 Swichwort
24 Valerian.
25 Woodbin.

Thus ends in briefe,
Of herbes the chiefe:
To get more skill,
Reade whom ye will,
Such mo to haue,
of field goe craue.

Marches Husbandry. Chap. 36.

March dust to be sold, *Forgotten month past,*
Worth ransome of gold. *Doe now at the last.*

WHite peason both good for the pot & the purse,
by sowing too timely, proue often the worse:
Because they be tender, and hateth the cold,
proue March yer ye sow them, for being too bold.
2 Spare medow at Gregory, Marshes at Paske,
for feare of dry summer, no longer time aske:
Then bridge them, and ditch them, bestow thereon pence,
corne, medow, and pasture, aske alway good fence.
3 Of mastiues and mungrells, that many we see,
a number of thousands, too many there be.
Watch therfore in Lent, to thy sharpe goe lowke,
for dogs will haue victualing by hook or by crowke. In Lent haue an eye to sheepe-biters.
4 In March at the furthest, dry season or wet,
hop rots so well chosen, let skilfull goe set. Setting of hops
The gowlder and younger, the better I loue,
Well gutted and pared, the better they proue.
5 Some lay eth them crosse-wise along in the ground.
as high as the knee, they doe couer vp round:

Some

Some pricke vp a sticke, in the midst of the same,
that little round hillock the better to frame.
6 Some maketh a hollownesse, halfe a foot deepe,
With foure sets in it, set slantwise asteepe:
One from another, in order to lie,
and thereon a hillocke, as round as a pie.
7 Fiue foot from another, each hillocke would stand,
as straight as a lettessed line with the hand.
Let euery hillocke, be foure foot wide,
the better to come to, on euery side.
8 By willowes that groweth, thy hop-yard without,
and also by hedges, thy medowes about:
Good hop hath pleasure, to climbe and to spread,
if Sun may haue passage to comfort her head.

Hop-tooles.

9 Get crow made of iron, deepe hole for to make,
With crosse ouer whart it, as deepe as a stake:
A bone and a parer, like sole of a boot,
to pare away grasse, and to raise vp the root.

Graffing.

10 In March is good grafting, the skilfull doe know,
so long as the winde in the East doe not blow.
From Wane being changed, till past be the prime,
for grafting or cropping, is very good time.
11 Things grafted or planted, the greatest and least,
defend against tempest, the bird and the beast:
Defended shall prosper, the tother is lost,
the thing with the labour, the time and the cost.
12 Sow barly in March, in Aprill and May,
the later in sand, and the sooner in clay:
What worser for barly, than wetnesse and cold?
what better for skilfull, than time to be bold?
13 Who soweth his barly, too soone or in raine,
Of oats and of thistles, shall after complaine:
I speake not of may-weed, cockle and such,
that noyeth the barly, so often and much.

14 Let

14 Let barley be harrowed, finely as duſt,
then workmanly trench it, and fence it ye muſt.
This ſeaſon well plyed, ſet ſowing an end,
and praiſe and pray God, a good harueſt to ſend.

15 Some rowleth their barley, ſtraight after a raine, Rowling of barley.
when firſt it appeareth to ſeuell in plaine:
The barly ſo vſed, the better doth grow,
and better ye make it, at harueſt to mow.

16 Oats, barlie, and peaſe, harrow after ye ſow,
for Rie harrow firſt, as already ye know:
Leaue wheat little clod, for to couer the head,
that after a froſt, it may out and goe ſpread.

17 If clod in the wheat, will not breake in the froſt,
if now ye doe roule it, it quitteth the coſt:
But ſee when ye roule it, the weather be dry,
or elſe it were better vnrouled to lie.

18 In March and in Aprill, from morning to night,
in ſowing and ſetting, good huſwiues delight: Gardening.
To haue in a garden, or other like plot,
to trim vp their houſes, and furniſh their pot.

19 The nature of flowers, dame Phyſicke doth ſhew,
ſhe teacheth them all to be knowne to a few.
To ſet or to ſow, or elſe ſowne to remoue,
how that ſhould be practiſed, learne if ye loue.

20 Land falling or lying, full ſouth or ſouth-weſt, To know good land.
for profit by tillage, is lightly the beſt:
So garden with orchard, and hop yard I find,
that want the like benefit, grow out of kind.

21 If field to beare corne, a good tillage doth craue,
what thinke ye of garden, what garden would haue?
In field without coſt, be aſſured of weeds,
in garden be ſure, thou loſeſt thy ſeeds.

22 At ſpring for the ſummer, ſow garden ye ſhall,
at harueſt for winter, or ſow not at all.

Oct

Oft digging, remouing, and weeding ye ſée,
makes herbs the more wholſome, and greater to be.
23 Time faire to ſow, or gather be bold,
but ſet or remoue, when weather is cold.
Cut all things or gather, the Moone in the wane,
but ſow in increaſing, or giue it his bane.
24 Now lets doe aske watring, with pot or with diſh,
new ſowne do not ſo, if ye doe as I doe wiſh:
Through cunning with dibble, rake, mattocke, and ſpade,
by line and by leuell, trim garden is made.
25 Who ſoweth too lateward, haue ſeldome good ſéed,
who ſoweth too ſoone, little better ſhall ſpéed:
Apt time and the ſeaſon, ſo diuers to hit,
let aier and laier, helpe practice and wit.
26 Now léekes are in ſeaſon, for pottage full good,
and ſpareth the milchcow, and purgeth the blood.
Theſe hauing with peaſon, for pottage in Lent,
thou ſpareſt both oatmeale, and bread to be ſpent.
27 Though neuer ſo much a good huſwife doth care,
that ſuch as labour, haue husbandly fare:
Yet féed them, and cram them, till purſe doe lacke chinke,
no ſpoon-meat, no belly full, labourers think.
Deſtroy pies, rookes, and rauens neſts, &c.
28 Kill crow, pie, and dadow, rooke, buzzard, & rauen,
or elſe goe deſire them, to ſéeke a new hauen:
In ſcalding the pongeſt, to plucke off his beake,
beware how you climber, for breaking your necke.

Thus endeth Marches husbandry.

Aprils Abstract. Chap. 37.

SOme Champians lay
to fallow in May.
2 When tilth plows breake,
poore cattell cries creake.
3 One day per ye plow,
ſpread compaſſe enow.
4 Some fodder buyeth,
in ſen, where it lyeth.
5 Then champian wight,
haue cow-meat for night.
6 Set hop his pole,
make deepe his hole.
7 Firſt barke goe ſell,
per timber ye fell.

8 Fence

8 Fence coppice in,
per hewers begin.
9 The straightest ye know,
for staddles let grow.
10 Crab-tree preserue,
for plow to serue.
11 Get timber out,
per peare goe about.
12 Some country lack plow meat,
and some doe lack cow meat
13 Small commons and bare,
peilds cattell ill fare.
14 Some common with geese,
and sheepe without fleece.
Some tits thither bring,
and hogs without ring.
15 Some champians agree,
as waspe doth with bee.
16 Get swine-herd for hog,
but kill not with dog.
Where swine-herd doth lack,
corne goeth to wrack.
17 All goes to the deuill,
where shepherd is euill.
18 Come home from land,
with stone in hand.
19 Man cow prouides,
wise dairy guides.
20 Slut Cisly untaught,
hath whitmeat naught,
21 Some bringeth in gaines,
some lose besides paines.
22 Run Cisse, fault knowne,
with more than thine owne.
Such Pistris, such Nan,
such Patter, such Pan.

Thus endeth Aprils abstract, agreeing with Aprils husbandry.

Aprils Husbandry. Chap. 38.

Sweet Aprill showers,
Doe spring May flowers.
Forgotten month past,
Doe not at the last.

IN Cambridge-shire forward, to Lincoln-shire way,
the Champian maketh his fallow in May:
Then thinking to doing, one tillage worth twaine,
by forcing of weed, by that meanes to refraine.
2 If Aprill be dripping, then doe I not hate,
for him that hath little, his fallowing late:
Else otherwise fallowing, timely is best,
for sauing of cattell, of plough and the rest.
3 Be sure of plough to be ready at hand,
per compasse ye spread, that on bullocke did stand:
Left drying so lying, doe make it decay,
per ouermuch water doe wash it away.
4 Looke now to prouide ye of meadow for hay,
if fence be drowned, there cheapest ye may.

In

In fen for the bullocke, for horſe not ſo well,
count beſt the beſt cheape, whereſoeuer ye dwell.
5 Prouide ye for cow-meat, for cattell at night,
and chiefly where comons lie far out of ſight:
Where cattell be tide, without any meat,
that profit by dayry, can neuer be great.

Put poles to your hops.

6 Get into thy hop-yard with plenty of poles:
among the ſame hillockes, diuide them by doles:
Three poles to a hillocke (I paſſe not how long)
ſhall yéld thée more profit, ſet déepely and ſtrong,
7 Sell barke to timber, yer timber ye fell,
cut low by the ground, or elſe doe ye not well:
In breaking ſaue crooked for mill and for ſhips:
and euer in hewing, ſaue carpenters chips.
8 Firſt ſée it well fenced, yer hewers begin,
then ſée it well ſtabled, without and within:
Thus being preſerued, and husbandly done,
ſhall ſooner raiſe profit to thée, or thy ſon.

Stadling of woods.

9 Leaue growing for ſtaddles, the likelieſt and beſt,
though ſeller and buier, diſpatched the reſt.
In bushes, in hedge-row, in groue, and in wood,
this leſſon obſerued, is needfull and good.
10 Saue elme, aſh, and crab-tree, for cart and for plough,
ſaue ſlep for a ſtale, of the crotch of a bough:
Saue hazell for forkes, ſaue ſallow for rake,
ſaue buluer and thorne, ther of ſtaile for to make.
11 Make riddance of carriage, yer yeare goe about,
for ſpoiling of plant that is newly come out:
To carter with oxen, this meſſage I bring,
leaue not ore abroad, for annoying the ſpring.
12 Allowance of fodder, ſome countries doe yéld,
as good for the cattell, as hay in the field:
Some mow vp their head-lands, and plots among corne,
and driue to leaue nothing, vnmowne, or vnshorne.

13 Some

13 Some commons are barren, the nature is such,
and some ouerlayeth the commons too much:
The pestered commons small profit doth giue,
and profit is little some reape, I beleeue.
14 Some pester the commons with iades and with geese,
with hog without ring, and with sheepe without fleece:
Some lose a dales labour with seeking their owne,
some meet with a booty they would not haue knowne,
15 Great troubles and losses, the champian sees,
and euer in brawling, as waspes among Bees:
As charity that way, appeareth but small,
so lesse be their winnings, or nothing at all.
16 Where champian wanteth, a swine-heard for hog,
there many complaineth, of naughty mans dog:
Where each his own keeper, appoints without care,
their corne is destroyed, yet men be aware.
17 The land is well hearted, with helpe of the fold,
for one or two crops, if so long it will hold:
If shepheard will keepe them, from straying of corne,
the walke of his sheepe might the better be borne.
18 Where stones be too many, annoying thy land,
make seruant come home with a stone in his hand:
By daily so doing, haue plenty ye shall,
both handsome for pauing, and good for a wall.
19 From Aprill beginning, till Andrew be past,
so long with good huswife, her dairy doth last: Dairy matters.
Good milch-cow and pasture, good husbands prouide,
the residue good huswiues, know best how to guide.
20 Ill huswife vnskilfull, to make her owne cheese,
through trusting of others, hath this for her fees:
Her milke-pan and creame-pot, so slabbered and soft,
that butter is wanting, and cheese is halfe lost.
21 Where some of a cow doe raise yearely a pound,
with such silly huswiues, no penny is found:

Then dairy-maid Ciſley, her fault being knowne,
apace away trudgeth with more than her owne.

Ill huſwives ſayings.

22 Then Neighbour for Gods ſake, if any you ſée,
good ſeruant for dairy-houſe, waine her to me.
Such maſter ſuch man, ſuch miſtris ſuch maid,
ſuch husband and huſwife, and houſes arraid.

A leſſon of dairy-mayd Ciſley, of ten topping gueſts

AS wife that will,
good husband pleaſe,
Muſt ſhun with skill,
ſuch gueſt as theſe.

So Ciſſe that ſerues,
muſt marke this note:
What fault deſerues,
a bushed cote.

Gehezie, Lots wife and Argus his eyes,
Tom piper, poore Cobler, and Lazarus thies.
Rough Eſau, with Paudlin, and gentiles that ſcrall,
With bushop that burneth. Thus know ye them all.

Theſe toppingly gueſts be in number but ten,
As welcome in dairy, as Beares among men.
Which being deſcribed, take heed of ye ſhall,
For danger of after-claps, after that fall.

White and dry. 1 Gehezie his ſickneſſe was whitiſh and dry,
ſuch chéeſe good Ciſley, ye floted to nie:

Too ſalt. 2 Leaue Lot with his pillar, good Ciſley alone,
much ſaltneſſe in white-meat, is ill for the ſtone.

Full of eyes. 3 If chéeſes in dairy, haue Argus his eyes,
tell Ciſley the fault in her huswifery lies.

Hoven. 4 Tom piper hath houen and puffed vp chéekes:
if chéeſe be ſo houen, make Ciſſe to ſéeke créekes.

Tough. 5 Poore Cobler he tuggeth his leatherly trash,
if chéeſe aboue tugging, tug Ciſley a crash.

6 If Lazar ſo loathſome, in chéeſe be eſpy'd,
let bayes amend Ciſley, or ſhift her aſide.

Full of haires. 7 Rough Eſau was hairy, from top to the foot,
if chéeſe ſo appeareth, call Ciſley a ſlut.

8 As

8 As Maudlin wept, ſo would Ciſley be dreſt, Full of whey.
for Whey in her cheeſes, not halfe enough preſt.
9 If gentiles be ſcrawling, call maggot the pie, Full of Gentils
if cheeſe haue gentiles, at Ciſſe by and by.
10 Bleſſe Ciſley (good miſtris) that bushop doth ban, Burnt to the pan.
for burning the milke of her cheeſe to the pan.

If thou, ſo oft beaten, I will no more threaten,
amendeſt by this: I promiſe thee Cis.

Thus dairy-maid Ciſley rehearſed ye ſée,
what faults with good huſwife, in dairy-houſe be.
Of market abhorred, to houſhold a griefe,
to maſter and miſtris, as ill as a cheeſe.

Thus endeth Aprils Husbandry.

Mayes Abſtract. Chap. 52.

Put Lambe fro Ewe,
to milke a few.
2 Be not too bold,
to milke and to fold.
3 Fine Ewes allow,
to euery Cow.
4 Sheep wrigling taile,
hath mads without faile.
5 Beat hard in the reed,
where houſe hath need.
6 Leaue cropping from May,
to Michaelmas day.
Let Iuie be killed,
elſe trees will be foilled.
7 Now threſhers warne,
to rid the barne.
8 Be ſure of hay,
till the end of May.
9 Let sheepe ſtill ſlanke,
where corne is too ranke.
In wood-land leuer,
in champian neuer.
10 To weeding away,
as ſoone as ye may.
11 For corne here reed,
what naughty weed.
12 Who weeding ſlacketh,
good husbandry lacketh.
13 Sow bucke or branke,
that ſmells ſo ranke.
14 Thy branke goe and ſow,
where barley did grow.
The next crop wheat,
in husbandry neat.
15 Sow peaſcods ſome,
for harueſt to come.
16 Haue hempe and flaxe,
that ſpinneth lacks.
17 Teach hop to clime,
for now it is time.
18 Through fowles and weeds,
poore hop ill ſpeeds.
Cut off, or crop
ſuperfluous hop.
The titters or tine,
make hops to pine.
19 Some raketh their wheat,
with rake that is great.

So titters and tine,
be gotten out fine.
20 Now lets doe craue
some weeding to haue.
21 Now dzaine as ye like,
both ken and dike.
29 Watch Bees in May,
foz swarming away.
Both now and in June,
marke master bees time.
23 Twifallow thy land,
lest plough still stand.
24 No longer tarry.
out campasse carry.
25 Where need doth pzay it,
there see you lay it.
26 Set Jacke and Jone,
to gather vp stone.
27 To graffe with thy calues,
take nothing to halues.
28 Be sure thy neat,
haue water and meat.
29 By tainting of ground,
destruction is found.
30 Now carriage to get,
home seiwell to set.
tell fagot and billet,
foz filching gillet.
31 In Summer foz firing,
let city be buying.
Make colliers packing,
lest coales be lacking.
See opened sacke,
foz two in a packe.
32 Let nodding patch,
goe sleepe a snatch.
33 Wise as you will,
now ply you still.
34 Fine Basill sow,
in a pot to growe:
Fine seeds sow now,
before ye saw how.
35 Keepe ore from cow,
foz causes enow.

S. Helens day August.

Thus endeth Mayes abstract, agreeing with Mayes husbandry.

Other short remembrances.

From bull cow fast,
till Crouchmas be past.
From heifer bull hide thee,
till Lammas bid thee.

Here ends Mayes short remembrances.

Mayes Husbandry. Chap. 40.

Cold May and windy,
Barne filleth up finely.

Forgotten month past,
Doe now at the last.

AT Philip and Jacob, away with thy lambs,
that thinkest to haue any milke of their dams:
At Lammas leaue milking, foz feare of a thing,
lest Requiem æternam in Winter they sing.

2 To milke and to fold them, is much to require,
except ye haue pasture to fill their desire:
yet many by milking, such hird they doe take,
not hurting their bodies, much profit doe make.
3 Fiue ewes to a cow, make proofe by a score,
shall double thy dairy, else trust me no more:
yet many a good huswife, that knoweth the skill,
haue mixt and vnmixt, at their pleasure and will.
4 If sharpe or thy lambe, fall a wrigling with taile,
goe by and by search it, whiles helpe may preuaile:
That Barbarly handled, I dare thee assure,
cast dust in her arse, thou hast finisht the cure.
5 Where houses be rayed (as houses haue need)
now part off the mosse, and goe beate in the reed:
The fuller ye driue it, the smoother and plaine,
more handsome ye make it, to shut off the raine.
6 From May till October, leaue cropping for why,
in Woodsere, whatsoeuer thou croppest shall die.
Where Iuie embraceth the tree very sore,
kill Iuie, else tree will addle no more.
7 Keepe threshing for thether, till May be come in,
to haue to be sure, fresh chaffe in thy bin:
And somewhat to scramble, for Hog and for Hen,
and worke when it raineth, for loytering men.
8 Be sure of hay, and of prouender some,
for labouring cattell, till pasture be come:
And if ye do mind to haue nothing to sterue,
haue one thing or other, for all things to serue.
9 Ground compassed well a fallowing yeare,
if wheat or thy barley too ranke doe appeare,
Now eat it with sharpe, or else mow it you may,
for lodging, and so, to the birds for a prey.
10 In May get a weed-hooke, a crotch and a gloue,
and weed out such weeds, as the corne doth not loue:

Count store no sore.

For weeding of winter-corne, now is the best,
but June is the better for weeding the rest.

Weeding.

11 The May-weed doth burne, and the Thistle doth fret,
the Fitches pull downwards, both Rie and the wheat,
The Brake and the Cockle be noysome too much,
yet like unto Boddle, no weed there is such.
12 Slack never thy weeding, for dearth nor for cheape,
the corne shall regard it, yer ever ye reape:
And specially where ye do trust for to seed,
let that be well vsed, the better to speed.
13 In May is good sowing, thy Buck or thy Branke,
that black is as Pepper, and smelleth as ranke.
It is to thy land, as comfort or mucke,
and all things it maketh as fat as a Bucke.
14 Sow Buck after Barley, or after thy wheat,
a peck to a rode, if the measure be great:
Three earths see you giue it, and sow it above,
and harrow it finely, if Buck you doe love.
15 Who Pescods would gather, to have with the last,
to serue for his houshold till harvest be past:
Must sow them in May, in a corner ye shall,
where through so late growing no hindrance may fall.

Sowing of Hemp and Flax.

16 Good flax and good hempe, for to haue of her owne,
in May a good huswife will see it be sowne.
And afterwards trim it, to serue at a need,
the fimble to spin, and the carle for her seed.
17 Get into thy hop-yard for it is time,
to teach Robin hop, on his pole how to clime:
To follow the Sunne, as his property is,
and weed him and trim, if ought go amisse.
18 Grasse Thistle, and Mustard-seed, Hemlock, and Bur,
Time, Mallow, and Nettle, that keep such a stur:
With Peacock and Turkey, that nibbles off top,
are very ill neighbours to silly poore Hop.

19 From

19 From Wheat goe and rake out, the titters or tine,
if care be not forth it will rise againe fine:
Use now in thy kie, little raking or none,
breake tine from his root, and so let it alone.
20 Banks newly quickſetted, ſome Weeding do crave Weeding of quickſet.
the kindlier nourishment, thereby for to have:
Then after a ſhower to Weed in a hatch,
more eaſily Weede, with the root to diſpatch.
21 Then fen and the quamire, ſo mariſh by kind,
and are to be drayned, now win to thy mind:
which yeerely undrained, and ſuffer uncut,
annoyeth the medowes, that thereon doe but.
22 Take heed to thy Bees, that are ready to ſwarme, Swarming of Bees.
the loſſe thereof now, is crowns worth of harme:
Let skilfull be ready, and diligence ſeene,
leſt being too careleſſe, thou loſes thy been.
23 In May at the farthest, twifallow thy land,
much drought may elſe after, cauſe plow for to ſtand:
This tilth being done, ye have paſſed the wurſt,
then after who ploweth, plow thou with the furſt.
45 Twifallows once ended, get rumbyell and man,
and compaſſe that fallow, allone as ye can:
Let skilfull beſtow it, where need is upon,
more profit the ſooner, to fallow thereon.
25 Hide hedlonds with much, if ye will to the knees,
So dropped and ſhadowed, with buſhes and trees:
Bare plots full of galls, if ye plow overthwart,
and compaſſe it then, is a husbandly part.
26 Let children be hired to lay to their bones,
from fallow as needeth, to gather up ſtones,
what wiſdome for profit, adviſeth unto,
that husband and huswife, muſt willingly do.
27 To graſſe with thy calves, in ſome medow plot neere
where neither their mothers, may ſee them, nor heere:

Where water is plenty, and barth to sit warme,
and looke well unto them, for taking of harme.

Let not cattel want water.

28 Pinch neuer thy wemels of water and meat,
if euer thou hopest, for to haue good neat:
In summer time daily, in winter in frost,
if cattell lacke drinke, they be vtterly lost.

29 For couering much, ouerlay not thy ground,
and then shall thy cattell be lusty, and sound,
But pinch them of pasture, while summer doth last,
and lift at their tailes yet the winter be past.

30 Get home with thy fewell, made ready to fet.
the sooner the easier, carriage to get:
Or otherwise linger, carriage thereon,
till (whereas you left it) a quarter be gone.

Husbandry for Citizens.

31 His fiering in summer, let Citizen buy,
lest buying in Winter make purse for to cry:
For Carman and Collier harp both on a string,
in winter they cast to be with thee to bring.

32 From May to mid August, an houre or two,
let patch steepe a snatch, howsoeuer ye doe:
Though steeping one houre, refresheth his long,
yet trust not Hob grouthead, for steeping too long.

33 The knowledge of stilling, is one pretty feat,
the waters are holesome, the charges not great:
What timely thou getteſt, while summer doth last,
thinke winter will helpe thee, to spend it as fast.

34 Fine basil desireth, it may be her lot,
to grow as a gilliflower, trim in a pot:
That ladies and gentils, for whom ye do serue,
may helpe her as needeth, poore life to preserue.

35 Keepe ore from thy cow, that to profit would goe,
lest cow be deceiued by ore doing so:
And thou recompensed for suffering the same,
with want of a calfe, and cow to ware lame.

Thus endeth Mayes Husbandry. Chap.

Chap. 42.

WAſh ſheepe for to ſhare,
as ſheepe may goe bare.
2 Though fleece ye take,
no patches make.
3 Sheare Lambs no whit,
or ſheare not yet.
4 If meadow be growne,
let meadow be mowne.
5 Plow early ye may,
and then carry hay.
6 It is good to be knowne,
to haue all their owne.
Who goeth a borrowing,
goeth a ſorrowing.
7 See cart in plight,
and all things right.
8 Make dry ouer head
both houell and ſhed.
9 Of houell make ſtacke,
for peaſe on his backe.
10 In champian ſome,
wants elbow roome.
11 Let wheat and rie,
in houſe ly drie.
12 Buy turfe and ſedge,
or elſe breake hedge.
13 Good ſtorehouſe needfull,
well ordered ſpeedfull.
14 Thy barnes repaire,
make floore faire.
15 Such ſhrubs as noy,
in ſummer deſtroy.
16 Swing brambles & brakes,
get forkes and rakes.
17 Spare headlands ſome,
till harueſt come.
18 Caſt ditch and pond,
to lay vp lond.

A leſſon of Hop-yard.

19 Where hops will growe,
here learne to know.
Hops many will come,
in a rood of roome.
20 Hops hate the land
with grauell and ſand,
21 The rotten mould
for hop is worth gold.
22 The Sunne ſouthweſt,
for hop-yard is beſt.
23 Hop plot once found,
now dig the ground.
24 Hops fauoureth malt,
hops thrift doth exalt.
Of hops more reed,
when time ſhall need.

Thus endeth Iunes abſtract, agreeing with Iunes husbandry.

Iunes Husbandry. Chap. 42.

Calme weather in Iune,
Corne ſets in tune.

Forgotten month paſt,
Doe not at the laſt.

WAſh sheep for the better, where water doth run,
and let him goe cleanly and dry in the ſun:

Then

Then share him and spare not at two dayes an end,
the sooner, the better his corps will amend.
2 Reward not thy sheep when ye take of his coat,
with twitches and patches as broad as a groat:
Let not such ungentlenesse, happen to thine,
lest wife with her gentiles do maket to pine.
3 Let lambs go unclipped, till June be halfe worne,
the better the fleeces, will grow to be shorne:
The Pie will discharge thee, if pulling the rest,
the lighter the sheep is, then fadeth it best.
4 If medow be forward, be mowing of some,
but mow as the makers may well overcome.
Take heed to the weather, the wind and the skie,
if danger approacheth, then cock apace cry.
5 Plough early till ten a clock, then to the Hay,
in plowing and carting so profit ye may:
By little and little, thus doing ye win,
that plough shall not hinder, when harvest comes in.
6 Provide of thine owne, to have all things at hand,
lest worke and the workman, unoccupied stand.
Love seldome to borrow, that thinkst still to save,
for he that once lendeth, twise looketh to have.
7 Let cart be well searched, without and within,
well clouted and greased, yer hay time begin:
Thy hay being carried, though carter had sworne,
carts border well boorded is sauing of corne.
8 Good huswifes that lay, to saue all things upright,
for tumbrels and cart, have a shed ready dight.
Where-under the hog may in winter lie warme,
to stand so inclosed, and wind do no harme.

A hovell is set on crotchets, and covered over with poles and straw.

9 So likewise a houell, will serue for a roome,
to stack on thy pease, When harvest shall come:
And serue thee in winter, moreover then that,
to shut up thy porkings thou meanest to fat.

10 Some

10 Some barn-roome haue little, and yard-roome as much,
yet corne in the field appertaineth to such:
Then houels and Ricks they are forced to make,
abroad or at home, for necessities sake.
11 Make sure of bread-corne, of all other as they,
lie dry and well looked to, for mouse and for raine:
Though fitches and pease, and such other as they,
for pestring too much on a houell ye lay.
12 With whins or with furze, thy houell renew:
for turfe and for sedge, for to bake and to brew:
For charcole and seacole, as also for thacke,
for tall-wood and billet, as yeerely ye lacke.
13 What husbandly husbands, except they be fooles,
but handsome haue storehouse, for trinkets and tooles,
And all in good order, fast locked to ly,
what euer is needfull, to finde by and by.
14 Thy houses and barnes would be looked upon,
and all things amended, yer harueſt come on:
Things thus set in order, in quiet and rest,
shall further thy harueſt, and pleasure thee best.
15 The bushes and thorns with the shrubs that do noy,
in Woodseere or summer, cut downe to destroy.
But whereas decay, to the tree ye will none,
for danger in Woodseer, let hacking alone.
16 At Midsommer downe with the brambles & brakes,
and after abroad, with thy forkes and thy rakes:
Set Mowers a mowing, where meddow is growne,
the longer now standing, the worse to be mowne.
17 Now downe with the grasse, upon hedlonds about,
that groweth in shaddows so rancke and so stout:
But grasse upon headlond, of barley and pease,
when harueſt is ended, go mow if you please.
18 Such muddy deepe ditches, and pits in the field,
that all a dry summer no water will yeeld:

The husbandly store-house.

By

By flinging and casting that mud vpon heapes,
commodities many the husbandman reapes.

A lesson where and when to plant a good Hop-yard.

19 Whom fancie perswadeth, among other cops,
to saue for his spending, sufficient of hops:
Must willingly follow, of choyces to choose,
such lessons approued, as skilfull do vse.

Nought for Hops.

20 Ground grauelly, sandy, and mixed with clay,
is naughty for hops euery manner of way,
Or if it be mingled, With rubbish and stone,
for drynesse and barrennesse, let it alone.

Good for Hops.

21 Choose soyle for the hop of the rottenest mould,
well dunged and wrought as a garden plot should:
Not farre from the Water (but not ouer-flowne)
this lesson well noted is meet to be knowne.

22 The Sun in the South, or else southly and west,
is ioy to the hop, as welcommed guest:
But Wind in the North, or else northly East,
to hope is as ill as a frey in a feast.

23 Set plot for a hop-yard, once found as I told,
make thereof account, as of iewell of gold:
Now dig it and leaue it the Sun for to burn,
and afterward fence it to serue for that turne.

The praise of Hops.

24 The hop for his profit, I thus doe exalt,
it strengthneth drinke, and it fauoureth malt,
And being well dryed, long kept it will last,
and drawing abide, if ye draw not too fast.

Julies Abstract. Chap. 43.

GO firs and away,
to ted and make hay:
If stormes draw nigh,
then cocke apace cry.

2 Let

2 Let hay ſtill abide,
till well it be dryde.
Hay made away carry,
no longer then tarry.
3 Who beſt way tytheth,
the beſt way thriueth.
4 Two good hay-makers,
worth twenty crackers.
5 Let drillops about:
be mowne, and had out.
See hay doe looke greene,
ſee field ye rake cleane.
6 Thy fallow I pray thee,
leſt thiſtles betwray thee.
7 Cut off good wife,
ripe beanes with a knife.
8 Ripe hempe out cull,
from caule to pull,
let hempe ſeed grow,
till more ye know.
9 Dry flaxe get in,
for ſpinners to ſpin.
Mow mow and plucke,
thy branke or bucke.
10 Some worme ſeed ſaue,
for March to haue.
11 Harke phyſicke true,
in wormewood and rue.
Get griſt to the mill,
for wanting at will.

Thus endeth Julies abſtract agreeing with Julies Husbandry.

Julies Husbandry. Chap. 44.

No tempeſt good July,
Leſt corne lodge rudy,
Forgotten month paſt,
Doe now at the laſt.

GO muſter thy ſeruants, be captaine thy ſelfe,
prouiding them weapon, and other like pelfe: Hay harveſt.
Get bottles and wallets, keepe field in the heat,
the feare is as much as the danger is great.
2 With tolling and raking, and ſetting in cox,
graſſe lately in ſwaths, is meat for an Ox:
That done, goe and cart it, and haue it away,
the battell is fought, ye haue gotten the day.
3 Pay iuſtly thy tithes, whatſoeuer thou bee, Pay thy tythes.
that God may in bleſſing, ſend foyſon to thee:
Though Vicar be bad, or the Parſon be euill,
goe not for thy tithing thy ſelfe to the deuill.
4 Let hay be well made, or auiſe elſe auous,
for moulding in mow, or of firing thy houſe:

Lay

Lay courlest aside for the Ore and the Cow,
the finest for Sheepe, and thy Gelding allow.
5 Then downe with thy headlands, that groweth about,
leaue neuer a dallop vnmowne or had out:
Though grasse be thin, about barley and pease,
yet picked vp cleane, ye shall finde therein ease.
6 Thy fallow betime, for destroying of weed,
Thry fallowing lest thistle and docke fall blooming and seed.
Such season may chance, it shall stand thee vpon,
to till it againe, yer the summer be gone.
Gathering of garden beanes. 7 Not rent off, but cut off, ripe beane with a knife.
for hindering stalke of her fegetiue life:
So gather the lowest, and leauing the top,
shall teach thee a tricke, for to treble thy crop.
8 Wife plucke fro thy seed, the fimble hempe cleene,
this looketh more yellow, the other more greene:
Use thone for thy spinning, vse Michel the tother,
for sho-thread and halter, for rope and such other.
9 Now plucke vp thy flare, for thy maydens to spin,
first see it dried, and timely got in:
And mow vp the branke, and away with it dry,
and house it close out of danger to ly.
10 While wormwood hath seed, get a handfull or twain.
to saue against March, to make flea to refrain:
Where chamber is sweped, and wormwood is strowne,
no flea for his life, dare abide to be knowne.
11 What Sauor it better, if Physicke be true,
for places infected, than wormwood and Rue?
It is as a comfort, for heart, and the braine,
and therfore to haue it, it is not in vaine.
12 Set grist to the mill, to haue plenty in store,
lest Miller lacke water as many doe more:
The meale the more yeldeth, if seruant be true,
and Miller that tolleth, take none but his due.

Thus endeth Julies Husbandry. Chap.

Chap. 45.

THy fallow woon,
get compaſſe doon.
2 In Iune and in aſwe,
ſwing brakes for a law.
3 Pare ſaffron plot,
forget it not.
His dwelling made trim,
looke ſhortly for him.
When harueſt is gone,
then ſaffron comes on.
4 A little of ground
brings ſaffron a pound.
The pleaſure is fine,
the profit is thine.
Keepe colour in drying,
well uſed worth buying.
5 Paids, muſtard ſeed reape,
and lay on a heape.
6 Good neighbour indeed,
change ſeed for ſeed.
7 Now ſtrike up drum,
come harueſt man come.
Take paine for gaine,
one knaue marres twaine.
8 Reape corne by the day,
leſt corne doe decay.
By great is the cheaper,
if truſſy were reaper.
9 Blow horn for ſleepers,
and cheere vp thy reapers.
10 Well doing who loueth,
theſe harueſt points proueth.
11 Pay God part firſt,
and not of the worſt.
12 Now Parſon (I ſay)
tythe carrieth away.
13 Keepe cart-gap weele,
ſcare hog from wheele.
14 Mow hawme to burne,
to ſerue thy turne:
To bake thy bread.
to burne vnder lead.
15 Mowne hawme being dry,
no longer let lie.
Get home thy hawme,
whil'ſt weather is cawme.
16 Mowne barley leſſe coſt,
ill mowne much loſt.
17 Reape barley with ſickle,
that lies in ill pickle.
Let greeneſt ſtand,
for making of band.
Bands made without dew,
will hold but a few.
18 Lay bagd to find her,
two rakes to a binder.
19 Rake after ſith,
and pay thy tith.
Corne carried all,
then rake it ſhall.
20 Let ſtocke take wheat,
leſt goſſe take heat.
Yet it is beſt reaſon,
to take it in ſeaſon.
21 More often ye turne,
more peaſe ye out ſpurne.
Yet winnow them in,
yer carriage begin.
22 Thy carting plie,
while weather is dry.
23 Bid gouing clim,
goe iuſt and trim.
Lay wheat for ſeed,
to come by at need,
Seed barley caſt,
to threſh at the laſt.

24 Lay

24 Lay peaſe upon ſtacke,
if houell ye lacke.
And couer it ſtraight,
from Doues that waight.
25 Let gleaners gleane,
(the poore I meane)
Which euer ye ſow,
that firſt eat low.
The other forbeare,
for rowne to ſpeare.
26 Come home Lord ſinging,
come home corne bringing.
Mis merry in hall,
when beards wag all.
27 Once had thy deſire,
pay workeman his hire.
Let none be beguilde,
man woman or child.
28 Thanke God ye ſhall,
and adieu for all.

Workes after Harveſt.

29 Get tumbrell in hand,
for thy barley land.
30 The better the mucke,
the better good lucke.
31 Still carriage is good,
for timber and wood,
No longer delayes,
to mend the high waies.
32 Some loue as a iewell,
well placing of iewell.
33 In plying of logs,
make houell for hogs.
34 Wiſe plough doth cry,
to picking of rie.
35 Such ſeed as ye ſow,
ſuch reap or elſe mow.
36 Take ſhipping or ride
lent ſtuffe prouide.
37 Let harberdine lie,
in peaſe-ſtraw drie.
38 When out ye ride,
leaue a good guide.
39 Som profit ſpie out,
by riding about.
Marke now through yeare,
what cheape, what deare.
40 Some skill doth well,
to buy and to ſell.
Of theeſe who bupeth,
in danger lyeth.
41 Commodity knowne
abroad is blowne.
42 At firſt hand buy,
at the third let lie.
43 Haue money preſt,
to buy at the reſt.
44 Some cattell home bring,
for Michaelmas ſpring.
By hawke and by hound,
ſmall profit is found.
45 Diſpatch, booke home,
to loytering mome.
Prouide, or repent,
milch cow for lent.
46 Mow crone your ſheepe,
fat thoſe ye keep.
Leaue milking old cow,
fat aged nu now.
47 Sell butter and cheeſe,
good faires few leeſe.
At faires goe buy,
home wants to ſupply.
48 If hoys looke browne,
goe gather them downe.
But now in the dew,
for pidling with few.

49 Of hops this knacke,
a many doe lacke.
Once had thy will
goe couer his hill.
50 Make hop to thy dole,
but breake not his pole.
51 Learne here (thou ſtranger)
to frame hop manger.
52 Hop poles preſerue,
againe to ſerue.
Hop poles by and by,
lay ſafe vp to drie.
Leſt poles ware ſcant,
new poles goe plant.
53 The hop well dride,
will beſt abide.
Hops dryed in loft,
aske tendance oft.
And ſhed their ſeeds,
much more than needs,
54 Hops drie ſmall coſt,
ill kept halfe loſt.
Hops quickly be ſpilt,
take heed if thou wilt.
55 Some come, ſome goe,
this life is ſo.

Thus endeth Auguſts abſtract, agreeing with Auguſts husbandry.

Auguſts husbandry. *Chap.* 46.

Dry Auguſt and warme,
Doth Harueſt no harme.
Forgotten month paſt,
Doe now at the laſt.

THy fallow once ended, goe ſtrike by and by,
both wheat-land and barley, and ſo let it lie,
And as ye haue leiſure, goe compaſſe the ſame,
when vp ye doe lay it, more fruitfull to frame.
2 Get downe with thy brakes, yer any ſhowres doe come,
that cattell the better, may haue paſture ſome.
In June and in Auguſt, as well doth appeare,
is beſt to mow brakes, of all times in the yeare.
3 Pare Saffron betweene the two S. Maries daies, Paring of Saffron.
or ſet, or goe ſhift it, that knoweſt the waies.
what yeare ſhall I doe it (more profit to yéeld)
the fourth in the garden, the third in the field.
4 In hauing but fortie foot workmanly dight, Huſwifery.
take Saffron enough for a Lord and a Knight.
All winter time after, as practice doth teach,
What plot haue ye better, for linnen to bleach?
5 Maids muſtard ſéed gather, for being too ripe,
and weather it well, yet ye giue it a ſtripe.

Then dresse it, and lay it in soller vp sweet,
lest foystinesse make it, for table vnmeet,
6 Good huswiues in summer will saue their owne seeds,
against the nert yeare, as occasion needs:
One seed for another, to make an exchange,
with fellowly neighbourhood, seemeth not strange.
7 Make sure of reapers, get haruest in hand,
the corne that is ripe, doth shed as it stand:
Be thankfull to God, for his benefit sent,
and willing to saue it, with earnest intent.
8 To let out thy haruest, by great or by day,
let this by experience leade thee the way:
By great will deceiue thee, with lingring it out,
by day will dispatch, and put all out of doubt.
9 Grant haruest-lord more by a penny or two,
to call on his fellowes the better to doe:
Giue gloues to thy reapers, a largesse to cry,
and daily to lookerers haue a good eye.
10 Reape well, scatter not, gather cleane that is shorne,
bind fast, shocke apace, haue an eye to thy corne:
Load safe, carry home, fallow timely being faire,
gone iust in the barne, it is out of despaire.
11 Tith truly and duly, with hartie good will,
that God and his blessing, may dwell with thee still:
Though parson neglecteth his duty for this,
thanke thou thy Lord God, and giue euery man his.
12 Corne tithed (sir Parson) to gather goe get,
and cause it on shocks to be by and by set:
Not leauing it scattering, abroad on the ground,
nor long in the field, but away with it round.
13 To cart gap and barne, set a guide to looke weele,
and hoy out sir carter, the hog fro thy wheele:
Lest greedy of feeding, in following the cart,
it noyeth or perisheth, spight of thy heart.

Champian by great, the other by day.

Good harueſt points.

14 In champian countrey a pleaſure they take,
To mow up their haume for to brew and to bake:
And alſo it ſtands them in ſtead of their thack,
which being well tined, they cannot well lack.
15 The haume is the ſtraw of the wheat or their Rie,
which once being reaped, they mow by and by.
For feare of deſtroying, with cattell or raine,
the ſoner ye load it, more profit yée gaine.
16 The mowing of barly, if barly doe ſtand,
is cheapeſt and beſt for to rid out of hand.
Some mow it and rake it, and ſet it on cocks,
ſome mow it and bind it, and ſet it on ſhocks.
17 Of barly the longeſt, and græneſt ye find,
leaue ſtanding by dallops till time ye doe bind:
Then early in morning, (while dew is thereon)
to making of bands, till dew be all gone.
18 One ſpreadeth thoſe bands, ſo in order to ly, Spreading of barly lands.
as barly (in ſwatches) may fill it thereby.
which gathered up with the rake and the hand,
the follower after them, bindeth in band.
19 Where barly is raked (if dealing be true) Tith of rakinge
the tenth of ſuch taking to parſon is due:
where ſcattering of barly is ſéene to be much,
there cuſtome nor conſcience, tything ſhould grutch.
20 Corne being had downe any way ye allow,
ſhould wither as néedeth, for burning in mow.
Such skill appertaineth, to harueſt mans art,
and taken in time, is a husbandly part.
21 No turning of peaſon, till carriage ye make,
nor turning in no more, than ye mind for to take:
Leſt beaten with ſhoures, ſo turned to dry,
by turning and toſſing, they ſhed as they ly.
22 If weather be faire, and tidy thy graine,
make ſpéedily carriage, for feare of a raine:

For tempests and showers deceiueth a meny,
and lingring lubbers lose many a peny.

23 In gouing at harueſt, learne skilfully how,
each graine for to lay, by it selfe on a mow.
Sæd barly the pireſt, goue out of the way,
all other nigh hand, goue as iuſt as ye may.

24 Stake peaſe vpon houell, abroad in a yard,
to couer it quickly, let owner regard:
Leſt doue and the cadow, there finding a ſmacke,
with ill ſtormy weather, doe periſh thy ſtacke.

25 Corne carried, let ſuch as be poore goe and gleane,
and after thy cattell, to mouth it vp cleane:
Then ſpare it for rowen, till Michell be paſt,
to lengthen thy paſtry, no better thou haſt.

26 In harueſt time harueſt folke, ſeruants and all,
ſhould make altogether, good chere in the hall.
And till out the blacke bole, of birth to their ſong,
and let them be merry, all harueſt time long.

Pay truly harueſt folke.

27 Once ended thy harueſt, let none be beguild,
pleaſe ſuch as did pleaſe thee, man, woman, and child:
Thus doing, with alway ſuch helpe as they can,
thou winneſt the praiſe of the labouring man.

Thanke God for all.

28 Now looke vp to Godward, let tongue neuer ceaſe,
in thanking of him, for his mighty increaſe:
Accept my good will, for a proofe, goe and try,
the better thou thriueſt, the gladder am I.

Workes after harueſt.

29 Now carry out compaſſe, when harueſt is done,
where barly thou ſoweſt, my champion ſon:
Or lay it on heape, in the field as ye may,
till carriage be faire, to haue it away.

30 Whoſe compaſſe is rotten, and carried in time,
and ſpread as it ſhould be, thrifts ladder may climbe:
Whoſe compaſſe is paltry, and carried too late,

ſuch husbandry vſeth that many do hate.

31 Yer winter preuenteth while weather is good,
for galling of paſture, get home with thy wood:
And carry out grauell, to fill vp a hole,
both timber and furzin, the turfe and the cole.

32 House charcole and ſedge, chip and cole of the land,
tile talwood and billet, ſtacke all that hath band:
Blocks, roots, pole & bough, ſet vpright to the thetch,
the nearer more handſome in winter to fetch.

33 In ſtacking of bauen, and piling of logs,
make vnder thy bauen, a bouell for hogs:
And warmely incloſe it all, ſauing the mouth,
and that to ſtand open, and full to the South.

34 Once harueſt diſpatched, get wenches and boies,
and into thy barne, before all other toies:
Chooſe ſeed to be picked, and trimly well ſide,
for ſeed may no longer from threshing abide.

35 Get ſeed afore hand, in a readineſſe had,
or better prouide, if thine owne be too bad.
Be carefull of ſeed, or elſe ſuch as ye ſow,
be ſure at harueſt, to reape or to mow.

36 When harueſt is ended, take shipping or ride, Prouiſion for Lent.
Ling, ſalt-fiſh, and herring, for Lent to prouide:
To buy it at firſt, as it commeth to road,
ſhall pay for thy charges, thou ſpendeſt abroad.

37 Chooſe skilfully Salt-fiſh, not burnt at the ſtone,
buy ſuch as be good, or elſe let it alone:
Get home that is bought, and goe ſtacke it vp dry,
with peaſe straw betweene it, the safer to lie.

38 Yer euer ye iourney, cauſe ſeruant with ſeed,
to compaſſe thy barley land, where it is need:
One aker well compaſſed, palleth some three,
thy barne ſhall at harueſt, declare it to thee.

39 This leſſon is learned, by riding about,

the prices of victuals the yeare throughout,
Both what to be selling, and what to refraine,
and what to be buying, and bring in againe.
40 Though buying and selling doth wonderfull well,
to such as haue skill how to buy and to sell:
Yet chopping and changing, I cannot commend,
With theefe of his marrow, for feare of ill end,
Buying at first hand. 41 The rich in his bargaining, needs not to be taught,
of buyer and seller, full farre is he sought:
Yet herein consisteth a part of my text,
Who buyeth at first hand, and who at the next.
42 At first hand he buyeth, that payeth all downe,
At second that hath not so much in the towne:
At third hand he buyeth, that buyeth of trust,
who buyeth of him, shall pay for his lust.
Ready money buyeth best cheap. 43 As oft as ye bargaine, for better or worse,
to buy it the cheaper, haue chinke in thy purse:
Touch kept is commended, yet credit to keepe,
is pay and dispatch him, yer euer ye sleepe.
44 Be mindfull abroad, of Michaelmas spring,
for thereon dependeth a heauenly thing:
Though some haue pleasure, with hawke vpon hand,
good husbands get treasure, to purchase their land.
45 Thy market dispatched, turne home againe round,
lest gaping for penny, thou loosest a pound:
Prouide for thy wife, or else looke to be shent,
good milch cow for Winter, another for Lent.
46 In trauelling homeward, buy forty good crones,
and fat vp the bodies of such seely bones:
Leaue milking, and dry vp old mully thy cow,
the crooked and aged, to fatting put now.
47 At Bartlemewtide, or at Sturbridge faire,
buy that is needfull, thy house to repaire:
Then sell to thy profit, both butter and cheese,

who

who buyeth it ſooner, the more he ſhall leeſe.

48 If hops doe look browniſh, then are ye too ſlow, Hops gathering
if longer ye ſuffer thoſe hops for to grow.
Now ſooner ye gather, more profit is found,
if weather be faire, and dew off the ground.

49 Not breake off, but cut off, from hop the hop ſtring,
leaue growing a little, againe for the ſpring:
whoſe hill about pared, and therewith new clad,
ſhall nouriſh more ſets againſt March to be had.

50 Hop-hillocke diſcharged of euery let,
ſet them without breaking, each pole ye out get: The order of hops gathering
which being entangled, aboue in the tops,
goe carry to ſuch as are plucking of hops:

51 Take ſoutage or hare (that couers the kell)
ſet like a manger, and faſtened well:
with poles vpon crotches, as high as the breſt,
for ſauing and riddance, is husbandry beſt.

52 (Hops had) the top poles, that are likely preſerue,
from breaking and rotting, againe for to ſerue:
And plant ye with Alders, or willowes a plot,
where yearely as néedeth, more poles may be got.

53 Some skilfully dryeth their hops on a kell,
and ſome on a ſoller, oft turning them well:
Kell dryee will abide foule weather and faire,
where drying and lying in loft doe deſpaire.

54 Some cloſe them vp dry, in a hogſhead or fat, Keeping of hops.
yet canuas or ſoutage, is better than that:
By drying or lying they quickely be ſpilt,
thus much haue I ſhewed, doe now as thou wilt.

55 Old Farmer is forced, long harueſt to make,
his goods at more leiſure, away for to take:
New Farmer thinketh each houre a day,
vntill the old Farmer be packing away.

Thus endeth and holdeth out Auguſts Husbandry, till Michaelmas Eue. T. Tuſ.

CHAP. 47.

1 One part caſt forth for rent due out of hand,
2 One other part, for ſeed to ſow thy land:
3 Another part, leaue Parſon for his tith,
4 Another part, for harueſt, ſickle, and ſith:
5 One part, of Plow-wright, Cart-wright, knacker and Smith,
6 One part, to vphold thy teemes that draw therewith.
7 Another part, for ſeruants, and work-mans wages lay,
8 One part likewiſe, for fill-bellie day by day.
9 One part thy wife for needfull things doth craue,
10 Thy ſelfe and thy child zen the laſt part would haue.

WHo minds to quote,
upon this note,
may eaſily finde enough:
Whet charge and paine,
to little gaine,
doth follow toyling plough,
Yet Farmer may,
thanke God and ſay,
for yearely ſuch good hap.
Well fare the plough,
that ſends enough,
to ſtop ſo great a gap.

A briefe concluſion, where you may ſee,
Each word in the verſe, to begin with a T.

CHAP. 48.

THe thriftie that teacheth the thriuing to thriue,
Teach timely to trauerſe the thing that thou trine.
Transferring thy toiling, to timelineſſe tought.
This teacheth thee temperance, to temper thy thought.
Take truſtie (to truſt to) that thinkeſt to thriue.
That truſtily thriftineſſe trowleth to thee.
Then temper thy trauaile to tarrie thy tide.
This teacheth thee thriftineſſe, twentie times tride.
Take thankfull thy talent, thanke thankefullie thoſe,
That thriftily teacheth, thy time to tranſpoſe.
Troth twice to thee teached, teach twentie times ten,
This trade that thou takeſt, take thrift to thee then.

Man

Mans age diuided here you haue,
By prentiſhip, from birth to graue.

Chap. 49.

1 The firſt ſeuen yeares bring vp as a child,
14 The next to learning, for waxing too wild.
21 The next keepe vnder ſir hobbar de hoy.
28 The next a man, no longer a boy.
35 The next let luſtie lay wiſely to wiue.
42 The next lay now, or elſe neuer thriue.
49 The next make ſure for terme of thy life,
56 The next ſaue ſomewhat for children and wife.
63 The next to be ſtaid, giue ouer thy luſt.
70 The next thinke hourely whither thou muſt.
77 The next get chaire, and crutches to ſtay,
84 The next to heauen, God ſend vs the way.

Who ſo loſeth their youth, ſhall rue it in age,
Who hateth the truth, in ſorrow ſhall rage.

Another diuiſion of the nature of mans age.

Chap. 50.

The Ape, the Lyon, the Foxe, the Aſſe,
Thus ſets forth man as in a glaſſe.

Ape. Like Apes we be toying, till twenty and one,
Lyon. Then haſty as Lyons, till forty be gone:
Fox. Then wily as Foxes, till threeſcore and three,
Aſſe. Then after for Aſſes, accounted we be.

Who plaies with his better, this leſſon muſt know,
what humblenes: For to the Lyon doth show:
For Ape with his toying, and rudeneſſe of Aſſe,
brings (out of good houre) diſpleaſure to paſſe.

Comparing good husband, with unthrift his brother,
The better diſcerneth, the tone from the tother.

Chap. 51.

Ill husbandry braggeth, to goe with the beſt:
Good husbandry baggeth, vp gold in his cheſt.

2 Ill husbandry trudgeth,
with vnthrifts about.
Good husbandry trudgeth,
for feare of a doubt.
3 Ill husbandry spendeth,
abroad like a mome:
Good husbandry tendeth,
his charges at home.
4 Ill husbandry selleth
his corne on the ground:
Good husbandry smelleth,
no gaine that is found.
5 Ill husbandry loseth
for lacke of good fence:
Good husbandry closeth,
and gaineth the pence.
6 Ill husbandry trusteth
to him and to her:
Good husbandry lusteth,
himselfe for to stirre.
7 Ill husbandry eateth
himselfe out of doore:
Good husbandry meateth,
himselfe and the poore.
8 Ill husbandry dareth,
or letteth it lie:
Good husbandry worketh,
the cheaper to buy.
9 Ill husbandry lurketh,
and stealeth asleep:
Good husband his boone,
Or request hath a farre:
Good husbandry worketh,
his houshold to keepe.
10 Ill husbandry liueth,
by that and by this:
Good husbandry giueth
to euery man his.
11 Ill husbandrie taketh,
and spendeth vp all:
Good husbandrie maketh,
good shift with a small.
12 Ill husbandrie praieth,
his wife to make shift:
Good husbandrie saieth,
take this for a gift.
13 Ill husbandrie drowseth,
at fortune so auke:
Good husbandrie rowseth,
himselfe as a hawke.
14 Ill husbandrie lieth,
in prison for debt:
Good husbandrie spieth,
where profit to get.
15 Ill husbandrie waies,
hath to fraud what he can:
Good husbandry praise,
both of euery man.
16 Ill husbandrie neuer
hath wealth to keepe touch,
Goood husbandrie euer,
hath peny in pouch.
Ill husband as soone
Hath a tode with an R.

A Comparison betweene Champian Countrey, and Seuerall. Chap. 52.

THe Countrey inclosed I praise,
the tother delighteth not me,
For nothing the wealth it doth raise,
to such as inferiour be,

How

Now both of them partly I know,
here ſomewhat I mind to ſhew.
2 There ſwineherd that keepeth the hog,
there neat-herd with curre and his horne,
There ſhepherd with whiſtle and dog,
be fence to the meadow and corne.
There horſe being ti'd on a balke,
is ready with thicke kor to walke.
3 Where all things in common doe reſt,
corne-field with the paſture and mead,
Though common ye doe as the reſt,
yet what doth it ſtand you in ſtead?
There commons as commoners vſe,
kor otherwiſe ſhalt thou not chooſe.
4 What later much better than there,
or cheaper (thereon to doe well?)
What drudgery more any where,
leſſe good therefore, where can ye tell?
What gotten by ſummer is ſeene,
in winter is eaten vp cleane.
5 Example by Leiceſterſhire,
what ſoile can be better than that?
For any thing heart can deſire,
and yet doth it want ye ſee what.
Wall, couert, cloſe, paſture, and wood:
and other things needfull is good.
6 All thoſe doe incloſure bring, Incloſure.
experience teacheth no leſſe,
I ſpeake not to boaſt of the thing,
but onely a troth to expreſſe.
Example (if doubt ye doe make)
by Suffolke and Eſſex goe take. Seuerall.
7 More plenty of Mutton and Beefe,
Corne, Butter and Cheeſe of the beſt:

More

More wealth any where (to be bricke)
more people more handsome and prett,
where find ye? goe search any coast)
than there where inclosure is most?
8 More worke for the labouring man,
as well in the towne as the field,
Or thereof deuise (if ye can)
more profit What countries doe yéld?
More seldome Where see ye the poore,
goe begging from doore to doore?

Champian countrey.

9 In Norfolke behold the despaire,
of tillage too much to be borne,
By drouers from faire vnto faire,
and other destroying the corne:
By custome and couetous pates,
by gaps, and opening of gates.
10 What speake I of commoners by,
with drawing all after a line,
So noying the corne as it lie,
With cattell, with comes, and Swine?
When thou hast bestowed this cost,
Look halfe of the same to be lost.

Champian annoyances.

11 The flockes of the Lords of the soile,
doe yearely the Winter-corne wrong,
The same in a manner they spoile,
With féeding so low, and so long.
And therefore that champian field,
doth seldome good winter-corne yéld.
12 By Cambridge a towne I doe know,
where many good husbands doe dwell,
Whose losses by Lossels doth shew,
more here than is néedfull to tell:
Determine at Court what they shall,
performed is nothing at all.

13 The

13 The champion robbeth by night,
and prowleth and filcheth by day,
Himselfe and his beast out of sight,
both spoileth and maketh away,
Not onely thy grasse, but thy corne,
both after and yer it be shorne.
14 Pease bolt with thy pease he will haue,
his houshold to feed, and his hog:
Now stealeth he, now will he craue,
and now will he couzen and cog.
In Bridewell a number be stript,
lesse worthy than theese to be whipt.
15 The Oxe-boy as ill is as he,
or worser, if worse may be found,
For spoiling from thine, and from thee,
of grasse, and of corne on the ground.
Lay neuer so well for to saue it,
by night or by day he will haue it.
16 What orchard vnrobbed escapes?
or pullet dare walke in their iet?
But homeward or outward (like Apes)
they count it their owne they can get?
Lord, if ye doe take them, what sturs,
how bold they together like burs?
17 For commons these commoners cry,
inclosing they may not abide:
yet some be not able to buy,
a cow with her calfe by her side.
Nor lay not, to liue by their worke,
but theeuishly loyter and lurke.
18 The Lord of the towne is to blame,
for these and for many faults mo,
For that he doth know of the same,
yet lets them vnpunished goe.

Such

Such Lords ill example doe giue,
Where harlets and drabs so may liue.
19 What foot-paths are made, and how broad,
annoiance too much to be borne,
With horse and with cattell what road,
is made through euery mans corne?
Where champions ruleth the rost,
there daily disorder is most.
20 Their sheep when they driue for to wash,
how careleſſe such sheep they doe guide?
The Farmer they leaue in the lash,
with losses on euery side.
Though any mans corne they do bite,
they will not allow him a mite.
21 What hunting and hauking is there,
corne looking for sickle at hand?
Acts lawleſſe to doe without feare,
how yearely together they band?
More harme to another will doe,
than they would be done so vnto?
22 More profit is quieter found,
where pastures in seuerall be,
Of one silly Aker of ground,
than champian maketh of three.
Againe, what a ioy is it knowne,
when men may be bold With their owne?

Champian. 23 The tone is commended for graine,
yet bread made of beanes they doe eat:

Severall. The tother for one loafe hath twaine,
of Mastlin, of Rie, and of wheat.
The champian liueth full bare,

Champian. When Woodland full merry doe fare.
24 Tone grieueth his corne in a dearth,
to horse, sheepe, and hog ery day,

The tother giue cattell warme barth,
and feed them with straw and with hay. Seuerall.
Come spent of the tone so in vaine,
the tother doth sell to his gaine: Champian.
25 Tone barefoot and ragged do goe,
and ready in Winter to sterue:
when tother ye see do not so,
but hath what is needfull to serue.
Tone paine in a cottage doth take,
When tother trim bowers doe make.
26 Tone laieth for turfe and for sedge,
and hath his Wonderfull suit,
when tother in euery hedge,
hath plenty of fuell and fruit.
Eutis twenty times worser than these,
inclosure quickly would ease.
27 In woodland the poore men that haue
scarse fully two akers of land:
More merily liue and doe saue.
than tother with twenty in hand.
Yet pay they as much for the two,
as tother for twenty must do.
28 The labourer comming from thence,
in woodland to worke any where,
(I warrant you) goeth not hence,
to worke any more againe there.
If this same be true (as it is)
Why gather they nothing of this?
29 The poore at inclosure doe grutch,
because of abuses that fall,
Lest some man should haue but too much,
and some againe nothing at all.
If order might therein be found,
What were to the seuerall ground?

The

Chap. 54.

AN enuious Neighbour is eaſie to find,
His comberſome fetches, are ſeldome behind.
His hatred procureth, from naughty to woꝛſe,
His friendſhip like Judas, that carried the purſe.
His head is a ſtoꝛehouſe, with quarrels full fraught,
His braine is vnquiet, till all come to naught.
His memoꝛy pregnant, old ills to recite,
His mind euer fixed, each ill to requite.
His mouth full of venom, his lips out of frame,
His tongue a falſe witneſſe, his friend to defame.
His eyes be Pꝛomoters, ſome treſpaſſe to ſpie,
His eares be as ſpials, alarum to crie.
His hands be as tyꝛants reuenging each thing,
His fæt at thine elbow, as ſerpent to ſting.
His breſt full of rankour, like canker to feet,
His heart like a Lyon, his neighbour to eat.
His bate like a ſhæp-biter, ſtæring aſide,
His looks like a corcombe, vp puffed with pꝛide.
His face made of braſſe, like a vice in a game,
His geſture like Dauus, whom Terence doth name.
His brag as Therſites, with elbowes abꝛoad,
His cheeks in his fury ſhall ſweil like a toad.
His colour like aſhes, his cap in his eyes,
His noſe in the aire, his ſnout in the ſkies.
His pꝛomiſe to truſt to, as ſlippery as Ice,
His credit much like to the chance of the dice.
His knowledge oꝛ skill, is in pꝛating too much,
His company ſhunned, and ſo be all ſuch.
His friendſhip is counterfeit, ſeldome to truſt,
His doing vnlucky, and euer vniuſt.
His fetch is to flatter, to get what he can,
His purpoſe once gotten, a pin foꝛ thæ than.

Chap. 54.

DOth darnell good, among the flowry wheat?
Doe thiſtles good, ſo thicke in fallow ſpide?
Doe faint wormes good, that lurke where Ore ſhould eate,
Or ſucking Drones, in hiues where bees abide?
Doe hornets good, or theſe ſame biting gnats?
Foule ſwelling toades, what good by them is ſeene?
In houſe well deckt, what good doe gnawing Rats?
Or caſking moiles, among the meddowes greene?
Doth heavie newes, make glad the heart of man?
Or noyſome ſmels, what good doth that to health?
Now once for all, what good (ſhew who ſo can?)
Doe ſtinking Snakes, to this our Common wealth?
No more good doth a peeuiſh ſlanderous tongue,
But hurt it ſelfe, and noyes both old and young.

A Sonnet vpon the Authors firſt ſeauen yeares ſervice. Chap. 55.

SEauen times hath Janus tane new yeare by hand,
Seauen times hath bluſtering March, blowne forth his powre,
To driue out Aprils buds, by ſea and land,
For minion May, to decke moſt ſweet with flowre.
Seauen times hath temperate Aire, like Pageant playd,
And pleaſant Aeſtas eke her flowers told
Seauen times Autumnos heat hath beene delayd,
With Hyems bluſterous blaſts, and bitter cold.
Seauen times the thirty Moones, haue changed hew,
Seauen times the Sun his courſe hath gone about:
Seauen times each bird, her neſt hath built anew,
Since firſt time you to ſerue, I choſe out.
Still yours am I, though thus the time haue paſt,
And truſt to be as long as time ſhall laſt.

Man minded for to thriue, What hap may thereby fall
Muſt wiſely lay to wiue: Here argued find we ſhall.

The Authors Dialogue betweene two Batchelers of wiving and thriving, by Affirmation, *and* Obiection. *Chap. 56.*

Affirmation.

FRiend where we met this other day,
We heard one make his mone and ſay,
Good Lord how might I thriue?

We heard another answer him,
Then make thee handsome, trick, and trim,
And lay in time to wive.

Obiection.

And what of that say you to me?
Doe you your selfe thinke that to be
The best way for to thrive?
If truth were truly boated out,
As touching thrift I stand in doubt,
if men were best to wive.

Affirmation.

There is no doubt, for proue I can,
That once there was a single man,
could find no way to thriue:
Untill it was his happy lot,
To stay himselfe in some good plot,
And wisely then to wive.

Obiection.

And I am of another mind,
For by no reason can I find,
how that I should thriue:
For whereas now I spend a penny,
I should not then be quit with many,
Through bondage for to wive.

Affirmation.

Not so, for now where thou dost spend,
Of this or that, to no good end,
which hinders thee to thriue:
Such vaine expences thou shouldst saue,
And daily then lay more to haue,
As others doe that wiue.

Obiection.

Why then doe folke this prouerbe put,
The blacke oxe nere trod on thy fut,
if that way were to thriue?
Here-out a man may soone picke forth,
Few feeleth what a peny is worth,
till such time as they wiue.

Affirmation.

It may so chance as thou dost say,

This lesson therfore beare away,
If therfore thou wilt thriue:
Looke yer thou leap, see yer thou goe.
It may be for thy profit so.
For thee to lay to wiue.

Obiection.

It is too much we daily heare,
To wiue and thriue both in a yeare,
As touching now to thriue:
I know not herein what to spie,
But that there doth small profit lie,
To tarrie for to wiue.

Affirmation.

Indeed the first yeare oft is such,
That fondly some bestoweth much,
A let to them to thriue:
Yet other moe may soone be found,
Which getteth many a faire pound,
the same day that they wiue.

Obiection.

I grant some getteth more that day,
Than they can easily beare away,
Now needs then must they thriue?
What gaineth such thinke ye by that?
A little burthen you wot what,
Through fondnesse for to wiue?

Affirmation.

Thou seemest blind as moe haue bin,
It is not beauty bringeth in,
The thing to make thee thriue:
In woman kind see that ye doe,
Requiring of her no gift but two,
When as ye mind to wiue.

Obiection.

But two say you? I pray you than,
Shew those as briefly as you can,
if that may helpe to thriue:
I weene we must conclude anon,
Of those same twaine, to want the ton,
when as ye chance to wiue.

Affirmation.

An honeſt huſwife truſt to mee,
Be thoſe ſame twaine I ſay to thee,
that helpe ſo much to thriue:
As honeſty far palleth gold,
So huſwifery in yong and old,
doe pleaſure ſuch as wiue.

Obiection.

The honeſty indeed I grant,
Is one good poynt the wife ſhould haunt,
to make her husband thriue:
But now faine would I haue you ſhow,
How ſhould a man good huſwife know,
if once he hap to thriue?

Affirmation.

A huſwife good betimes will riſe,
And order things in comely wiſe,
her mind is ſet to thriue:
Upon her diſtaffe ſhe will ſpin,
And with her needle ſhe will win,
if ſuch ye hap to wiue.

Obiection.

It is no idle going about,
Nor all day pricking on a clout,
can make a man to thriue:
Or if there be no other winning,
But that the wife gets by her ſpinning,
ſmall thrift it is to wiue.

Affirmation.

Some more then this yet doe ſhe ſhall,
Although thy ſtocke be very ſmall,
yet will ſhe helpe thee thriue:
Lay thou to ſaue as well as ſhe,
And then thou ſhalt enriched be,
when ſuch thou hapſt to wiue.

Obiection.

If ſhe were mine I tell thee troth,
Too much to trouble her I were loth,
for greedineſſe to thriue:

Leaſt

Leſt ſome ſhould talke as is the ſpeech
The good wifes husband weares no breece,
If ſuch I hap to wiue.

Affirmation.

What hurts it thee what ſome doe ſay,
If honeſtly ſhe take the way,
To helpe thee for to thriue?
For honeſty will make her preſt
To doe the thing that ſhall be beſt,
If ſuch ye hap to wiue.

Obiection.

Why did Diogenes ſay then,
To one that askt of him time when
Were beſt to wiue to thriue?
Not yet (quoth he) if thou be young,
If thou waxe old, then hold thy tongue,
It is too late to wiue.

Affirmation.

Belike he knew ſome ſhrewiſh wife,
Which with her husband made ſuch ſtrife,
That hindred them to thriue.
Who then may blame him for that clauſe,
Though then he ſpake as ſome had cauſe,
As touching for to wiue?

Obiection.

Why then I ſee to take a ſhrew,
(As ſeldome other there be few)
Is not the way to thriue.
So hard a thing I ſpie it is,
The good to chuſe, the ſhrew to miſſe,
That feareth me to wiue.

Affirmation.

Sh' may in ſome thing ſeeme a ſhrew,
Yet ſuch a huswife but a few,
To helpe thee for to thriue.
This prouerbe looke in minde ye keepe,
As good a ſhrew is as a ſheepe,
For you to take to wiue.

Obiection.

Now be ſhe Lambe, or be ſhe Ewe,

Giue me the thee, take thou the threw,
See which of vs shall thriue:
If she be threwish thinke for troth,
For all her thrift I would be loth,
To match with such a wiue.

Affirmation.

Tush farewell then, I leaue you off,
Such fooles as you that loue to scoffe,
shall seldome wiue to thriue:
Contrary her, as you doe me,
And then ye shall I warrant ye,
Repent ye if ye wiue.

Objection.

Friend let vs both giue iustly place,
To wedded man to iudge this case,
which best way is to thriue:
For both our talke, as seemeth plaine,
Is but as hapneth in our braine,
To will or not to wiue.

Wedded mans judgement
Vpon the first argument.

AS Cocke that wants his mate, goes rouing about,
With crowing early and late, to find his louer out.
And as a poore silly hen, long wanting cocke to guide:
Soone droopes, and shortly then begins to peake aside.
Euen so it is with man and wife, where gouernment is found,
To want of tone the others life, doth shortly them confound.

IN iest or in earnest, here argued you find,
That husband and wife together must dwell,
And thereto the iudgement of wedded mans mind,
That husbandry otherwise, speedeth not well:
Of huswifery likewise, as of husbandry told,
How huswifely huswife helps bring in the gold.

Here endeth the Booke of Husbandry,

The

The points of Huſwifery, united to the comfort of Husbandry, newly corrected and amdlified with diuers good leſſons for Houſholders to recreate the Reader as by the Table at the end hereof more plainly may appeare.

Set forth by THOMAS TUSSER, *Gentleman.*

To the right Honourable, and my eſpeciall good Lady and Miſtreſſe, the Lady *Paget*.

THough danger be mickle,
and fauour ſo fickle,
Yet duty doth tickle
my fancie to right,
Concerning how witty,
How fine and how pretty,
Good huswife ſhould ietty,
from morning till night.

2 Not minding by writing,
To kindle a ſpighting,
But ſhew by indighting,
as afterwards told.
How husbandry eaſeth,
And huswifery pleaſeth,
And many purſe greaſeth,
with ſiluer and gold.

3 For husbandry weepeth,
When huswifery ſleepeth,
And hardly he creepeth
vp ladder to thrift,
That wanteth to hold him,
Thrifts ladder to hold him,
Before it be told him,
he falls without ſhift.

4 Leſt many would leaue me,
And others forſweare me,
Of troth I doe beare me,
vpright as ye ſee:
Full-minded to loue all,
And not to reproue all,
But onely to moue all,
good huswifes to be.

5 For if I ſhould mind ſome,
Or deſcand behind ſome,
And muſing to find ſome,
diſpleaſe ſo I mought:
Or if I ſhould blend them,
And ſo offend them,
What ſturre I ſhould ſend them,
I ſtand in a doubt.

9 Though harmleſſe ye make it,
And ſome doe well take it,
If others forſake it,
what pleaſure were that?
Nought elſe but to paine me,
And nothing to gaine me,
But make them diſdaine me,
I wot not for what.

7 Leſt ſome make a triall,
As clocke by the diall,
Some ſtand to deniall,
ſome murmure and grudge.
Giue iudgement, I pray you,
For inſtly ſome ſay you,
So fancie, ſo ſay you,
I make you my iudge.
8 In time ye ſhall try me,
By troth ye ſhall ſpie me,
So find, ſo ſet by me,
according to skill.
Howeuer tree groweth,
The fruit the tree ſhoweth,
Your Ladiſhip knoweth
my heart and good will.
9 Though fortune doth meaſure,
And I doe lacke treaſure,
Yet if I may pleaſure,
your Honour with this:
Then will we to mend it,
Or mend or ye ſend it,
Or if any way lend it,
if ought be amiſſe.

Your Ladiſhips ſeruant,
THOMAS TUSSER.

To the Reader.

NOw liſten good huswiues, what doings are here,
ſet forth for a day, as it ſhould for a yeare:
Both eaſie to follow, and ſome to atchieue,
for ſuch as by good huſwifery, loueth to thriue.
2 The forenoone affaires, till dinner (with ſome)
then afternoone doings, till ſuppertime come:
With breakfaſt and dinner time, ſup and to bed,
ſtand orderly placed, to quiet thine head.
3 The meaning is this, for a day that ye ſée,
that monthly and yearely, continued muſt bée:
And hereby to gather, (as proue I intend)
that huswifely matters, haue neuer an end.
4 I haue not by heare-ſay, nor reading in booke,
ſet out (peraduenture) that ſome cannot brooke:
Nor yet of a ſpight, be doing with ente,
but ſuch as haue ſcared me many a peme.
5 If Widow both huswife, and husband may be,
what cauſe hath a widower, leſſer than ſhe?
Tis needfull that both of them, looke well about,

too careleſſe within, and too lazy without.
6 Now therefore if ye will conſider of this,
what loſſes and croſſes comes daily amiſſe:
Then beare with a widowers pen as ye may,
though husband of huswifery, somewhat do say.

The Preface to the Book of Huswifery.

TAke weapon away of what force is a man?
take huswife from husband, and what is he than?
2 As lovers do covet, together to dwell,
ſo husbandry loveth good huswifery well.
3 Though husbandry ſeeme, to bring in the banes,
yet huswifery labours, ſeemeth equall in gaines,
4 Some reſpite to husbands the Weather may ſend,
but huswifes affaires, have never an end.

As true as thy faith, Thus huswifery ſaith.

The praiſe of Huſwifery.

I Serve for a day, for a week, for a yeere,
For life-time for ever, while man dwelleth here
For richer, for poorer, from North to the South,
For honeſt, for hardhead, for dainty of mouth.
For wed and unwedded, ſickneſſe and health,
For all that well liveth, in good common wealth,
For City for Countrey for Court, and for Cart,
To quiet the head, and to comfort the heart.

A deſcription of huſwife and huswifery.

OF huswife doth huswifery challenge that name,
of huswifery huswife doth likewiſe the ſame.
where husband and husbandry ioyneth with theſe,
there Wealthineſſe gotten, is holden with eaſe,
2 The name of a huswife what is it to ſay?
the wife of the houſe, to the husband a ſtay:
If huswife doth that, as belongeth to hur,
if husband be godly, there needeth no ſtur.

The

3 The huſwife is ſhe that to labour doth fall,
the labour of her I doe huswifery call:
If thrift by that labour be honeſtly got,
then it is good huswifery, elſe it is not.
4 The woman the name of a huſwife doth win,
By kéeping her houſe, and of doings therein.
And ſhe that with husband will quietly dwell,
muſt thinke of this leſſon, and follow it well.

Inſtructions to Huſwifery.

Serue God is the firſt, True loue is not worſt.

A Daily good leſſon, of huſwife indéed,
is good to remember, the better to ſpéed.
2 Another good leſſon, of huswifery thought,
is huswife with husband, to liue as they ought.
Wife comely no griefe, Man out-huſwife chiefe.
3 Though trickly to ſée to, be gallant to wiue,
yet comely and wiſe, is the huswife to thriue.
4 When husband is abſent, let huswife be chiefe.
and looke to their labour, that eateth her béefe.
Both out, not allow, Keépe houſe huſwife thou.
5 Where husband and huswife, be both out of place,
their ſeruants doe loyter, and reaſon their caſe.
6 The huswife ſo named (of kéeping the houſe)
muſt tend on her profit as cat on the mouſe.
Seeke home for reſt, For home is the beſt.
7 As huswiues kéepe home, and be ſtirrers about,
ſo ſpendeth her winnings, the yeare thorowout.
8 Though home be but homely, yet huswife is taught,
that home hath no fellow, to ſuch as haue ought.
Uſe all with skill, Aske what ye will.
9 Good vſage with knowledge, and quiet withall,
make huswife to ſhine, as Sun on the wall.
10 What husband refuſeth, all comely to haue,

that

that hath a good huswife, all willing to saue.
Be ready at need, All things to feed.
11 The case of good huswiues, thus daily doth stand,
what euer shall chance, to be ready at hand.
12 This care hath a huswife, all day in her head,
that all things in season, be huswifely fed.
By practice goe muse, How all things to use.
13 Dame practice is she, that to huswife doth tell,
which way for to gouerne her family well.
14 Use labourers gently, kéepe this as a law,
make childe to be ciuill, kéepe seruant in awe.
Who careless doe liue, Offence thereby giue.
15 Haue euery where a respect to thy waies,
that none of thy like any slander may raise.
16 What many doe know, though a time it be hid,
at length will abroad, when a mischiefe shall bid.
No neighbour reproue, Doe as to haue loue.
17 The loue of thy neighbour shall stand thée in stead,
the power the gladder, to helpe at a néed.
18 Use friendly thy neighbour, else trust him in this,
as he hath thy friendship, so looke to haue his.
Strike nothing unknowne, Take heed to thine owne.
19 Reuenge not thy wrath vpon any mans beast,
lest thine by like malice, be bid to like feast.
20 What husband prouideth, with money his drudge,
the huswife must looke to, which way it doth trudge.

A note of Cocke-crowing.

NOw, out of the matter, this lesson I adde,
concerning Cock-crowing, what profit is had:
Experience teacheth, as true as a clocke,
how winter-night passeth, by crowing of Cock.
Cocke croweth at midnight, times few aboue sixe,
with pause to his neighbour to answer betwixt.
At thrée a clocke thicker, and then as ye know,

like

like all into Matins, nere nay they doe crow.
At midnight, at three, and an houre per day,
They vtter their language, as well as they may.
Which whoſo regardeth, what counſell they giue,
Will better loue Cock-crowing, as long as they liue.

For being afraid, Marke crowing of Gocke.
Take heed good maid, For feare of a knocke.

The firſt Cocke croweth.

Ho, dame it is midnight, what rumbling is that?

The next Cocke croweth.

Take heed to falſe harlots, and more ye wot what.
If noiſe ye heare, Leſt drabs doe noy thee,
Looke all be cleare, And theeues deſtroy thee.

The firſt Cocke croweth.

Maids three a clocke, knead, lay your bucks, or goe brew.

The next Cocke croweth.

And cobble and botch ye that cannot buy new.
Till Cocke crow agen, Amend with ſpeed.
Both Maids and men, That mending hath need.

The firſt Cocke croweth.

Paſt fiue a clocke, holla: maid, ſlepyng beware,

The next Cocke croweth.

Leſt quickly your Miſtris vncouer you bare.
Maids vp I beſeech ye, To worke and away,
Leſt Miſtris doe breech ye: As faſt as ye may.

Huſwifery.

Morning works.

No ſooner up, But noſe in cup.

GEt vp in the morning, as ſoone as thou wak,
With ouer-long lugging, good ſeruant is ſpilt.

2 Some

2 Some slovens from sleeping, no sooner get up,
but hand is in ambry, and nose in the cup.
That early is done, Count huswifely wone.
3 Some worke in the morning may trimly be done,
that all the day after can hardly be wonne.
4 Good husband without, it is needfull there be,
good huswife within doore, is as needfull as he.
Cast dust into the yard, And spin and go card.
5 Sluts corners auoyded, shall further thy health,
much time about trifles, shall hinder thy wealth,
6 Set some to pele hemp, or else rushes to twine,
to spin or to card, or to sething of bryne.
Grinde Malt for drinke, See meat doe not stinke.
7 Set some about cattell, some pasture to view,
some Malt to be grinding, against ye do brew.
8 Some corneth, some bryneth, some will not be taught,
where meat is attainted, there cookery is naught,

¶ Breakfast doings.

1 Call seruant to breakfast by day-star appeare,
a snatch and to worke, fellows loyter not heare.
2 Let huswife be caruer, let pottage be heat,
a messe to each one, with a morsell of meat.
No more tittle tattle, Goe serve your cattell.
3 What tack in a pudding, saith greedy gut wynger,
giue such ye wot what, yet a pudding he finger.
4 Let seruants once serued, their cattell go serue,
least often ill seruing, make cattell to sterue,

Huswifely admonitions.

Learne you that will thee This lesson of me.
1 No breakfast of custome, prouide for to saue,
but onely for such as deserueth to haue:
2 No shewing of seruant, what victuals in store,
shew seruant his labour, and shew him no more.

Of

like all into Matins, nere nay they doe crow.
At midnight, at three, and an houre yer day,
They vtter their language, as well as they may.
Which whoſo regardeth, what counſell they giue,
Will better loue Cock-crowing, as long as they liue.

For being afraid, Marke crowing of Cocke.
Take heed good maid, For feare of a knocke.

The firſt Cocke croweth.

Ho, dame it is midnight, what rumbling is that?

The next Cocke croweth.

Take heed to falſe harlots, and more ye wot what.

If noiſe ye heare, Leſt drabs doe noy thee,
Looke all be cleare, And theeues deſtroy thee.

The firſt Cocke croweth.

Maids three a clocke, knead, lay your bucks, or goe brew.

The next Cocke croweth.

And cobble and botch ye that cannot buy new.

Till Cocke crow agen, Amend with ſpeed.
Both Maids and men, That mending hath need.

The firſt Cocke croweth.

Paſt fiue a clocke, holla: maid, ſléeping beware,

The next Cocke croweth.

Leſt quickly your Miſtris vncouer you bare.

Maids vp I beſeech ye, To worke and away,
Leſt Miſtris doe breech ye: As faſt as ye may.

Huſwifery.

Morning works.

No ſooner vp, But noſe in cup.

GEt vp in the morning, as ſoone as thou wilt,
With ouer-long lugging, good ſeruant is ſpilt.

2 Some slovens from sleeping, no sooner get up,
but hand is in ambry, and nose in the cup.
That early is done, Count huswifely wone.
3 Some worke in the morning may trimly be done,
that all the day after can hardly be wonne.
4 Good husband without, it is needfull there be,
good huswife within doore, is as needfull as he.
Cast dust into the yard, And spin and go card.
5 Sluts corners auoyded, shall further thy health,
much time about trifles, shall hinder thy wealth,
6 Set some to pele hemp, or else rushes to twine,
to spin or to card, or to teething of hyne.
Grinde Malt for drinke, See meat doe not stinke.
7 Set some about cattell, some pasture to view,
some Malt to be grinding, against ye do brew.
8 Some corneth, some hyneth, some will not be taught,
where meat is attainted, there cookery is naught,

¶ Breakfast doings.

1 Call seruant to breakfast by day-star appeare,
a snatch and to worke, fellows loyter not heare.
2 Let huswife be caruer, let pottage be heat,
a messe to each one, with a morsell of meat.
No more tittle tattle, Goe serve your cattell.
3 What tack in a pudding, saith greedy gut wringer,
giue such ye wot what, yet a pudding he singer.
4 Let seruants once serued, their cattell go serue,
least often ill seruing, make cattell to sterue,

Huswifely admonitions.

Learne you that will thee This lesson of me.
1 No breakfast of custome, prouide for to save,
but onely for such as deserueth to haue:
2 No shewing of seruant, what victuals in store,
shew seruant his labour, and shew him no more.

Of

Of hauocke beware, Cat nothing will ſpare.

3 Where all things is common, what needeth a butch?
Where wanteth a ſauer hauocke is much.

4 Where windowe is open, cat maketh a fray,
yet wild cat with two legs, is woꝛſe by my fay.

Looke well unto thine, Slue ſlothfull muſt whine.

5 An eye in a cozner, who vſeth to haue,
reuealeth a vzab, and pzeuenteth a knaue.

6 Make maid to be cleanly, oꝛ make her cry creake,
and teach her to ſtir, when her miſtris doth ſpeake.

Let holli-wand threat, Let Fizgig be beat,

7 A wand in thy hand, though yet ſight not at all,
makes youth to their buſineſſe, better to fall.

8 Foꝛ feare of ſowle bad I will, cauſe thée to waile,
let fizgig be taught, to ſhut dowꝛe after taile.

Too eaſie the wicket, Will ſtill appeaſe clicket.

9 With her that will clicket, make danger to cope,
leſt quickly her wicket ſéeme eaſie to ope.

10 As rod little mendeth, where manners be ſpilt,
ſo naught will be naught, ſay and doe what thou wilt.

Fight ſeldome ye ſhall, But loue not to brall.

11 Much bzalling with ſeruant, what man can abide?
pay home when thou fightſt, but loue not to chide.

12 As oꝛder is heauenly, where quiet is had,
ſo erroꝛ is hell, oꝛ a miſcheife as bad.

What better a law, Than ſervant in awe?

13 Such awe as a warning, will cauſe to beware,
doth make the whole houſhold, the better to fare.

14 The leſſe of thy counſell, thy ſeruants doe know,
ther duty the better, ſuch ſeruants will ſhow.

Good muſicke regard, Good ſervant reward.

15 Such ſeruants are oftenest painfull and good,
that ſing in their labour, like birds in the wood.

16 Good ſeruants hope iuſtly, ſome friendſhip to féele,

and

and looke to haue fauour, what time they doe weele.
By once or twiſe, It's good to be wiſe.
17 Take runnagate Robin, to pitty his néed,
and looke to be filched, as ſure as thy créed.
18 Take warning by one, that a woꝛſe doe not hap,
foꝛeſight is the ſtopper of many a gap.
Some change for a ſhift, Oft change ſmall thriſt.
19 Make few of thy counſell, to change foꝛ the beſt,
leſt one that is trudging, infecteth the reſt.
20 The ſtone that is rolling, can gather no moſſe,
foꝛ maſter and ſeruant, oft changing is loſſe.
Both liberall ſticketh, Some prouender pricketh.
21 One dog foꝛ a hog, and one cat foꝛ a mouſe,
one ready to giue, is enough in a houſe.
22 One gift ill accepted, kéepe next in thy purſe,
whom pꝛouender pꝛicketh, are often the woꝛſe.

Of Brewing.

Brew ſomewhat for thine, Elſe bring vp no ſwine.
1 Where bꝛewing is néedfull, be bꝛewer thy ſelfe,
what filleth thy roſe, will helpe furniſh thy ſhelfe:
2 In buying of dꝛinke, by the firkin oꝛ pot,
the tally ariſeth, but hog amends not.
Well brewed worth coſt, Ill vſed halfe loſt.
3 One buſhell well bꝛewed, out laſteth ſome twaine,
and ſaueth both malt, and expences in vaine.
4 Tho new is no pꝛofit, tho ſtale is as bad,
dꝛinke dead oꝛ elſe ſoꝛer, makes labourer ſad.
Remember good Gill: Take paine with thy ſwill.
5 Sixty graines in moꝛe water, while grains be yet hot,
and ſtir them in copper, as pottage in pot.
6 Such heating with ſtraw, to haue offals good ſtoꝛe,
both pleaſeth and eaſeth, what would ye haue moꝛe?

Baking

¶ Baking.

New bread is a drivill. Much trust is as evill.

1 New bread is a waster, but mouldie is worse,
What that way dog catcheth, that loseth the purse.
2 Much dow bake I praise not, much crust is as ill,
the meane is the huswife, say nay if ye will.

¶ Cookery.

Good cookery craveth, Good turn-broch saveth.

1 Good Cooke to dresse dinner, to bake and to brew,
deserues a reward, being honest and true,
2 Good diligent turnebroach, and trusty withall,
is sometimes as needfull, as some in the hall.

¶ Dairy.

Good Dairy doth pleasure, Ill Dairy spends treasure.

1 Good huswife in dairy, that needs not be told,
deserueth her fee, to be paid her in gold.
2 Ill seruant neglecting what huswife sayes,
deserueth her fee to be paid her with baies.

Good droy worth much, Marke sluts and such.

3 Good droy to serue hog, to helpe wash, and to milke,
more needfull is truly, than some in their silke.
4 Though homely be milker, let cleanly be cooke,
for a slut and a slouen, be knowne by their looke.

In Dairy no Cat. Lay bane for a Rat.

5 Though Cat (a good mouser) doth dwell in a house,
yet euer in dairy haue trap for a mouse.

Traps for Rats.

6 Take heed how thou layest, the bane for the rats,
for poisoning thy seruant, thy selfe and thy brats.

¶ Scowring.

No scowring for pride, Spare Kettle whole side.

1 Though scowring be needfull, yet scowring too much,
is pride without profit, and robbeth thine butch.
2 Keepe kettles from knocks, set tubs out of Sun,
formending is costly, and crackt is sone done.

Washing.

Waſhing.

Take heed when you waſh, Elſe run in the laſh,

1 Maids waſh well, & wring well, but beat ye wot how,
if any lacke beating, I feare it be you.
2 In waſhing by hand, haue an eye to the Boll,
for Lanyers and Millers be quicke of their toll.
Drie Sunne, drie Wind, — Safe bind, ſafe find.
3 Goe waſh well (ſaith ſummer) with Sun I ſhall dry,
goe wring well (ſaith winter) with wind ſo ſhall I.
4 To truſt without héed, is to venture a ioynt,
giue tale, and take count, as a huſwifely point.
Where many be packing, Are many things lacking.
5 Where hens fall a cackling, take héed to their neſt,
where drabs fall a whiſpering, take héed to the reſt.
6 Through negligent huſwiues, are many things lacking,
and Gillet ſuſpected, will quickly be packing.

Malting.

Ill Malting is theft, Wood dried hath a weft.

1 Houſe may be ſo handſome, and skilfulneſſe ſuch,
to make thine owne Malt, it ſhould profit thée much.
2 Some dry with ſtraw, and ſome dry with wood,
wood asketh more charge, and nothing ſo good.
Take heed to the Kell, Sing out as a Bell.
3 Be ſure no chances, to fire can draw
the Wood, or the furzen, the brake, or the ſtraw.
4 Let Gillet be ſinging, it doth very well,
to kéepe her from ſléeping, and burning the kell.
Beſt dried, beſt ſpeeds, Ill kept, bowed breeds.
5 Malt being well ſpéered, the more it will coſt,
malt being well dried, the longer will laſt.
6 Long kept in ill Sellar, (vndoubted thou ſhalt)
through bowds without number, loſe quickly thy malt.

For hunger and thirſt, Serue cattell well firſt.

Dinner matters

1 By nowne ſee your dinner, be ready and neat,
let meat tarrie ſeruant, not ſeruant his meat.
2 Plow cattell abayting, call ſeruants to dinner,
the thicker together, the charges the thinner.

Together is beſt, For hoſteſſe and gueſt.

3 Due ſeaſon is beſt, altogether is gay,
diſpatch hath no fellow, make ſhort and away.
4 Beware of Gill laggwſe, diſordring thy houſe,
moe dainties who catcheth, then crafty fed mouſe?

Let ſuch haue enough, That follow the plough.

5 Giue ſeruant no dainties, but giue them enough,
too many chaps walking, doe begger the plough.
6 Poore ſeggons halfe ſtarued, worke faintly and dull,
and lubbers doe loyter, when their bellies too full.

Giue neuer too much, To lazie and ſuch.

7 Fed lazie that chzeſheth, a flap and a tap,
like ſlothfull that all day be ſtopping a gap.
8 Some litherly lubber, more eateth than two,
yet leaue vndone that another will doe.

Where nothing will laſt, Spare ſuch as thou haſt.

9 Some doe cut thy linnen, and ſome ſpill their broth,
bare table to ſome, doth as well as a cloth.
10 Trene diſhes be homely, and yet not to lacke,
where ſtone is no laſter, take Tankard and Jacke.

Knap boy on the thumbes, And ſaue him the crummes

11 That Pewter is neuer for mannerly feaſts,
which daily doe ſerue ſo vnmannerly beaſts.
12 Some gnaw & do leaue ſome cruſts and ſome crums,
eat ſuch their owne leauings, or gnaw on their thumbs.

Serue God euer firſt, Take nothing at worſt.

Grace before and after meat.

13 At dinner, at ſupper, at morning, at night,
giue thankes vnto God, for his gifts ſo in ſight.

14 God

14 Good husband and huswife, will sometime alone,
make shift with a morsell, and picke of a bone.
Enough thouart told, Too much will not hold.
13 Three dishes well dressed, and welcome withall:
both pleaseth thy friend, and becommeth thy hall.
16 Enough is a plenty, too much is a pride,
the plough with ill holding, goes quickly aside.

Afternoone workes.

Make company breake, Goe cherish the weake.
1 When dinner is ended, set seruants to worke,
and follow such fellowes, as doe loue for to lurke.
2 To seruant in sicknesse, see nothing ye grutch,
a thing of a trifle shall comfort him much.
Who many do feed, Saue much they had need.
3 Put chippings in drippings, vse parings to saue,
fat Capons and Chickens, that looke for to haue.
4 Saue droppings and skimmings how euer ye doe,
for medecine for cattell, for cart and for shoo.
Seaue Capon vnmeet. Deere fed vnsweet.
5 Such off-corne as commeth, giue wife to her fee,
feed willingly such, as doe helpe to feed thee.
6 Though fat fed be dainty, yet I thee this warne,
be cunning in fatting, for robbing the barne.
Peece hold to defend, Things timely amend.
7 Good Sempsters be sowing of fine pretty knacks,
good huswiues be peecing, and mending their sacks.
8 Though making and mending be huswifely waies,
yet mending in time is the huswife to praise.
Buy new as is meet, Make blanket and sheet.
9 Though Ladies may rend, and buy new eu'ry day,
good huswiues must mend, and buy new as they may.
10 Call quarterly seruants, to Court and to Leet,
Write downe euery Couetlet, Blanket and Sheet.

Shift slouenly Elfe, Be gailer thy selfe.

11 Though shifting too oft, be a theefe in a house,
yet shift slut and slouen, for feare of a louse.

12 Graunt doubtfull no key, of his chamber in purse,
lest chamber doore lockt, be to theeuery a nurse.

Saue feathers for guest, These other to rob chest.

13 Saue wing for a thresher, when Gander doth die,
saue feathers of all things, the softer to lie.

14 Much spice is a theefe, so is candle and fire,
sweet sauce is as crafty, as euer was Frier.

Wife make thine own candle, Spare penny to handle.

Candlemaking 15 Prouide for thy tallow, yer frost commeth in,
and make thy candle, yer winter begin.

16 If penny for all things be suffered to trudge,
trust long not to penny, to haue of him thy drudge.

Euening workes.

Time drawing to night, See all things goe right.

Euening works 1 When hens goe to rost, goe in hand to dresse meat,
serue hogs, and to milking (and some to serue neat)

2 Where t'waine be enough, be not serued with three,
the more knaues in a company, the worser they be.

Make lacky to trudge, Make seruant thy drudge.

3 For euery trifle, leaue iaunting thy nag,
but rather make a lackey of Jack boy, thy wag.

4 Make seruant at night, lug in wood and log,
Let none come empty, but slut and thy dog.

False knauery ready prest, All saue is the best.

Pullen. 5 Where Pullen vse nightly, to pearch in the yard,
there two-legged foxes doe keepe watch and ward.

6 See cattell well serued, without and within,
and all things at quiet, ere supper begin.

Take heed it is needfull, True pity is meedfull.

7 No clothes in Garden, no trinkets without,
no doore leaue vnbolted, for feare of a doubt.

8 Thou

8 Thou woman whom pity becommeth thée best,
grant all that haue laboured, due time to take rest.

Supper matters.

Vse mirth and good word, At bed and at bord.

1 Prouide for thy husband, to make him good chéere,
make merry together, While time ye be here.
2 At bed and at bord, how euer it befall,
what euer God sendeth, be merry withall.
No brawling make, No jealousie take.
3 No taunts before seruants, for hindring of fame,
no iarring too loud, for auoiding of shame.
4 As frenzie and heresie, roueth together,
so iealousie leadeth a fole ye wot whither.
Tend such as ye haue, Stop talkatiue knaue.
5 Young children and chickens would euer be eating,
good seruants loke duely, for gentle entreating.
No seruant at table vse saucely to talke,
lest tongue set at large, out of measure doth walke.
No snatching at all, Sirs hearken now all.
7 No lurching, no snatching, no striuing at all,
lest one goe without, and another haue all.
8 Declare after supper, take héed thereunto,
what worke in the morning, each seruant shall doe.

After Supper matters.

Thy soule hath a clog. Forget not thy dog.

1 Remember those children, whose parents be poore, Workes after Supper.
which hunger, yet dare not craue at thy doore.
Thy bandog that serueth for diuers mishaps,
forget not to giue him thy bones, and thy straps.
Make Keyes to be keepers, To bed ye sleepers.
3 Where mouthes be many, to spend that thou hast,
set keyes to be kéepers, for spending too fast.

4 To bed after supper, let drowsie goe sleepe,
lest knaue in the darke to his marrow doe crepe.
Keepe keyes as thy life, Feare candle good wife.

5 Such keyes lay vp safe, yet ye take to rest,
of dairie, of butterie, of cupboord, of chest:

6 Feare candle in hay-loft, in barne, and in shed,
feare flea-smocke and mend-breech, for burning their bed.
See doores lockt fast. Two keyes make wast.

7 A doore without locke, is a bait for a knaue,
a locke without key, is a fole that will haue.

8 One key to two lockes, if it breake is a griefe,
two keyes to one locke, in the end is a thiefe.
Night workes trouble head, Locke doores and to bed.

9 The day willeth done, whatsoeuer you bid,
the night is a theefe, if ye take not good heed:

10 wash dishes, lay leauens, saue fire and away,
locke doores and to bed, a good huswife will say.
To bed know thy guise, To rise doe likewise.

Bed time. 11 In Winter at nine, and in summer at ten,
to bed after supper, both maidens and men.

Time to rise. 12 In Winter at fiue a clocke, seruants arise,
in summer at foure it is very good guise.
Loue as ye may, Loue many a day.

13 Be lowly not sullen, if ought goe amisse,
what wrestling may lose thee, that winne with a kisse.

14 Both beare and forbeare, now and then as ye may,
then wench God a mercie, thy husband will say.

The Plough-mans feasting daies.

This should not be slept. Old guise must be kept.

GOod huswiues whom God hath inriched enough,
forget not the feasts, that belong to the plough.
The meaning is onely to ioy and be glad,
for comfort with labour, is fit to be had.

Plough

Plough Munday.

2 Plough Munday, next after that twelfetide is paſt, Leiceſter-ſhire.
bids out with the Plough, the worſt husband is laſt.
If Plowman get hatchet, or whip to the skreene,
maids loſeth their cocke, if no water be ſeene.

Shrove-tide.

3 At Shrouetide to shroung, goe threſh the fat hen, Eſſex and Suffolke.
if blind fold can kill her, then giue it thy men:
Maids, fritters and pancakes, enough see you make,
let slut haue a pancake, for company sake.

Sheepe-shearing.

4 Wife make vs a dinner, spare fleth, neither coyne, Northampton.
make wafers and cakes, for our shéepe must be shoyne:
At shéep-shearing neighbours none other thing craue,
but good cheare and welcome, like neighbours to haue.

The Wake day.

5 Fill ouen full of flawnes, Ginny passe not for stéepe, Leiceſter-ſhire.
to morrow thy father his Wake-day will kéepe:
Then euery wanton may danceat her will,
both Tomkin with Tomlin, and Jankin with Gill.

Harueſt home.

6 For all this good feasting, yet art thou not lowse,
till Plough-man thou giueſt his harueſt home gowse:
Though gowse goe in stubble, I passe not for that,
let gowse haue a gowse, be she leane, be she fat.

Seed cake.

7 Wife sometime this weéke, if the weather hold cleare, Eſſex and Suffolke.
an end of wheat-sowing, we make for this yeare:
Remember thou therefore, though I doe it not,
the séedcake, the pasties, and furmenty-pot.

Twise a weeke roſt.

8 Good plough-men loke weékely, of custome and right,
for roſt-meat on Sundaies, and thurſday at night.
This doing and kéeping, such custome and guise,
they call thée good huswife, they loue thée likewise.

GOod huswife prouide, yer a ſickneſſe doe come,
of ſundry good things in her houſe to haue ſome.
Good Aqua compoſita, and vineger tart,
Roſe-water and Treacle, to comfort thine heart.
Cold herbs in her garden, for agues that burne,
that oner-ſtrong heat to good temper may turne.
White Endiue and Suckerie, with Spinage enough,
all ſuch with good pot-herbs, ſhould follow the plough.
Get water of Fumitorie, liuer to coole,
and others the like, or elſe lie like a foole.
Conſerue of Barberies, Quinces and ſuch,
with Sirrups that eaſeth the ſickly ſo much.
Phyſician. Aske Medicus counſell, yer medicine ye make,
and honour that man for neceſſities ſake.
Though thouſands hate Phyſicke becauſe of the coſt,
yet thouſands it helpeth, that elſe ſhould be loſt.
Good diet. Good broth and good keeping, doe much now and than,
good diet with wiſedome, beſt comforteth man.
In health to be ſtirring, ſhall profit thee beſt,
in ſickneſſe hath trouble, ſeeke quiet and reſt.
Thinke on thy ſoule, and haue a good hope. Remember thy ſoule, let no fancie preuaile,
make ready to God-ward, let faith neuer quaile.
The ſooner thy ſelfe thou ſubmitteſt to God,
the ſooner he ceaſeth to ſcourge with his rod.

Good motherly Nurſerie.

GOod huſwiues take paine, and doe count it good lucke,
to make their owne breſt, their owne childe to giue ſucke.
Though wrauling and rocking be noyſome ſo neare,
yet loſt by ill nurſing, is worſer to heare.
But one thing I warne thee, let huſwife be nurſe,
leſt huſwife doe find thee too franke with his purſe.
What hilbacke and filbelly maketh away,
that helpe to make good, or elſe looke for a fray.

Giue

Giue child that is fitly, giue baby the big,
giue hardneſſe to youth, giue roperipe a twig.
We finde it not ſpoken ſo often for naught,
that children were better vnborne than vntaught.
Some cockneis with cockering are made very fooles,
fit neither for prentice, for plough nor for ſchooles.
Teach child to aske bleſſing, ſerue God, and to Church,
then bleſſe as a mother, elſe bleſſe him with burch.
Thou huſwife ſo doing, what further ſhall need?
but all men to call thee good mother indeed?

Thinke on the poore.

REmember the poore, that for Gods ſake doe call,
for God both rewardeth, and bleſſeth withall:
Take this in good part, whatſoeuer thou be,
and wiſh me no worſe, than I wiſh vnto thee.

A compariſon betweene good huſwifery and euill.

Comparing together, good huſwife and bad,
The knowledge of either, the better is had.

ILL huſwifery lyeth,
till nine of the clocke:
Good huſwifery trieth,
to riſe with the cocke.
2 Ill huſwifery tooteth,
to make her ſelfe braue:
Good huſwifery looketh,
what houſhold muſt haue.
3 Ill huſwifery truſteth,
to him and to hir:
Good huſwifery luſteth,
hir ſelfe for to ſtirre.
4 Ill huſwifery careth,
for this nor for that:
Good huſwifery ſpareth,
for feare ye wot what.
5 Ill huſwife pricketh
her ſelfe vp in pride:
Good huſwifery trickеth,
her ſelfe as a bride.
6 Ill huſwifery one thing,
or other muſt craue:
Good huſwifery nothing,
but needfull will haue.
7 Ill huſwifery moueth,
with goſſip to ſpend.
Good huſwifery loueth,
her husband to tend.

8 Ill

Ill huswifery wanteth,
with spending too fast:
Good huswifery scanteth,
the longer to last.
9 Ill huswifery easeth,
her selfe with vnknown:
Good huswifery pleaseth,
her selfe with her owne.
10 Ill huswifery brooketh,
mad toies in her head?
Good huswifery looketh,
that all things be fed.
11 Ill huswifery bringeth,
a shilling to nought:
Good huswifery singeth,
her coffers full fraught.
12 Ill huswifery rendeth,
and casteth aside:
Good huswifery mendeth,
else would it goe wide.
13 Ill huswifery sweepeth,
her linnen to gage:
Good huswifery keepeth,
to serue her in age.
14 Ill huswifery craueth,
in secret to borrow:
Good huswifery saueth,
to day for to morrow?
15 Ill huswifery pineth,
not hauing to eat:
Good huswifery dineth,
with plenty of meat.
16 Ill huswifery letteth,
the deuill take all:
Good huswifery setteth,
good brag of a small.

Good huswife, good fame hath of best in the towne,
Ill huswife, ill name hath of euery clowne.

Thus endeth the booke of Huswifery.

For men a perfect warning,
How child should come by learning.

ALL you that faine would learne the perfect way,
To haue your child in musicke something seene:
Aske Nature first, what thereto she doth say,
Yer further suitt ye make to such a queene:
For doubtlesse grossum caput is not he,
Of whom the learned Muses seene will be.

2 Once tride that nature trim hath done her part,
And Lady Musicke faire in loue with all:
Be wise who first doth teach the child that Art,
Least homely breaker, marre fine ambling ball.

Not

Not rod in mad-braines hand is that can helpe,
But gentle skill doth make the proper whelpe.

3 Where choice is heard, count good for well a fine,
Skill mixt with will, is he that teacheth best,
Let this suffice for teaching child of thine,
Choose quickly well, for all the lingring rest:
Ill-taught at first, how seldome proueth well,
Trim taught (O God) how shortly doth it excell.

4 Although as ships must tarry wind and tide,
And perfect houres abide their stinted time:
So likewise though of learning daily tride,
Space must be had, yer wit may thereto climbe,
Yet easie steps, and perfect way to trust,
Doth cause good speed, confesse of force we must.

5 Thus in the child though wit enough we find,
And teacher good neere hand or other where,
And time as apt as may be thought with mind,
Nor cause in such thing much to doubt or feare:
Yet cocking mams, and shifting dads from schooles,
make pregnant wits to proue vnlearned fooles.

6 Yer learning come, to haue first art thou taught,
Apt learning child, apt time, then thing to frame,
Apt cunning man to teach, else all is naught,
Apt parents glad to bring to passe the same.
On such apt ground the Muses loue to build,
This lesson learne, adieu else learned child.

The description of a womans age by vj. times, xiiij. yeares prentiship, with a lesson to the same.

14 Two first seuen yeares, for a rod they do whine,
28 Two next as a pearle in the world they doe shine,
42 Two next, from beauty beginneth to swerue,

56 Two

56 Two next, for matrons, or drudgers they serue:
70 Two next doth craue a staffe for a stay,
84 Two next a Beere to fetch them away.

A Lesson
Then purchase some pelfe,
By Fifty and Three:
Or buckle thy selfe,
A drudge for to be.

The Inholders Posie.

AT meales my friend who vilieth here, and sitteth with his host,
Shall both be sure of better cheere, and scape with lesser cost.
But he that will attendance haue, a chamber by himselfe,
Must more regard what paines doe craue, than passe of worldly pelfe.
Let no man looke to purchase Linne, with pinching by the way,
But lay before he takes his Inne, to make his purse to pay.
For nothing pay, nothing pray, in Inne it is the guise,
Where no point gaine, there no point paine, think this if you be wise,
For toyling much, and spoiling more, great cost, small gaine or none,
Soone sets thine host at Needams shore, to craue the beggars boone.
Fore-seeing this, come day or night, take vp what place you please,
Vse mine as thine, let fortune spight, and boldly take thine ease.

Certaine Table lessons.

FRiend, eat lesse and drinke lesse, and buy thée a knife,
else looke for a caruer not alwaies to rife:
Some knuckelesse their daggers for bravery doe weare,
that often for surfetting néed not to feare.
2 At dinner and supper the table doth craue,
good fellowly neighbour, good manners to haue:
Aduise thée well therfore, yer tongue be too frée,
or slapsauce be noted, too saucie to be.
3 If any thing wanteth, or séemeth amisse,
to call for, or shew it, good manner it is.

But

But buſie fault-finder, and ſauci: withall,
is roiſting like Ruffin, no manners at all.
4 Some doe cut the napkins, ſome trencher: will nick,
ſome ſhew the like folly in many a trick:
Let ſuch apiſh body, ſo toying at meat,
goe play with his noddy-like Ape in the ſtréet.
5 Some doe come vnſent for, not for the good cheare,
but ſent as a ſpiall to liſten and heare:
which being once knowne, for a knaue let him go,
for a knaue wil be knau.ſh, his nature is ſo.

Leſſons for waiting Seruants.

ONe diligent Seruitour, skilfull to wait,
more comelieth thy Table, than other ſome eight
That ſtand for to liſten, or gazing about,
not minding their duty, within nor without.
2 Such waiter is faulty, that ſtandeth so by,
vnmindful of ſeruice, forgetting his Eye:
If maſter to ſuch giue a bone for to gnaw,
he doth but his office to teach ſuch a daw.
3 Such ſeruitour alſo deſerueth a check,
that runneth out fizging with meat in his beak:
Such rauening puttocks, for victuals ſo trim,
Would haue a good maſter to puttock with him.
4 Who daily can ſuffer, or elſe can affoord,
his meat ſo vp ſnatched, that comes from his board:
So toſſed with cormorants, here and there ſome,
and others to want it, that orderly come?
5 Good ſeruitour waiteth (once ſupper begun)
what aſketh attendance, and what to be done:
So purchaſing maſter a praiſe with the beſt,
gets praiſe to himſelfe, both of maſter and gueſt.

Husbandly

FRiend here I dwell, and here I haue a litte worldly pelfe,
Which on my friend I keepe to spend, as well as on my selfe.
2 What euer fare you chance to find, take welcome for the best,
That hauing, then disdaine thou not, for wanting of the rest.
3 Backbiting talke that flattering blabs know wily how to blenge,
The wise doth note, the friend doth hate, the enemy to reuenge.
4 The wise will spend, or giue or lend, yet keepe to haue a store,
If fooles may haue from hand to mouth, they passe vpon no more.
5 Where ease is sought, at least we see, there plenty wareth scant,
Who careleſſe liues, goe borrow muſt, or else full often want.
9 The world doth thinke, the wealthy man, is he that least shal need,
But true it is, the godly man is he that best shall speed.

Posies for the Parlour.

AS hatred is the Serpents noysome rod,
So friendship is the louing gift of God.
2 The drunken friend is friendship very euill,
The frantick friend is friendship for the deuill.
3 The quiet friend, all one in word and deed,
Great comfort is, like ready gold at need.
4 With brawling fooles, that wrall for euery wrong,
Firme friendship neuer can continue long.
5 In time that man shall seldome friendship misse,
That weighs what thing touch kept in friendship is.
6 Oft times a friend is got with easie cost,
Which vsed ill, is oft as quickly lost.
7 Hast thou a friend, as heart may wish at will,
Then vse him so to haue his friendship still.
8 Wouldst haue a friend, wouldst know what friend is best,
Haue God thy friend, which passeth all the rest.

Posies for the Guests chamber.

THe slouen and the careleſſe man, the roynish nothing nice,
To lodge in chamber comely deckt, be seldome suffered twice.

2 With

2 With curtaine some make scabberd cleane, with couerlet their shoo,
All mire and durt some wallow bed, as spaniels vse to do.
3 Though boots and spurs be nere so foule, what passeth some thereon,
What place they foule, or thing they teare by tumbling thereupon.
4 Foule Male some cast on faire boord, be carpet nere so cleane,
What manners careless master hath, by knaue his man is seene.
5 Some make the chimney chamber-pot, to smell like filthy sink,
Yet who so bold, so soone to say, sough, how these houses stink?
6 Then therfore such as make no force, what comely thing to spill,
Shall haue a cabin like themselues, although against their will.
7 Gentlemen will gently doe, where gentlenesse is shew'd,
Obseruing this, with loue abide, or else hence all beshrew'd.

Posies for thine owne Bed-chamber.

WHat wisdome more, what better life, than pleaseth God to send?
what worldly goods, what longer life, than pleaseth God to lend?
2 What better fare, than well content, agreeing with thy wealth?
What better guest, than trusty friend, in sicknesse and in health?
3 What better bed, than conscience good, to passe the night with sleep?
What better worke, than daily care, thy selfe from sinne to keep?
4 What better thought, than thinke on God, and daily him to serue?
What better gift, than to the poore, that ready be to sterue?
5 What greater praise of God and man, than mercie for to shew?
Who merciless shall mercie find, that mercie shewes to few?
6 What worse despaire, than loth to die, for feare to goe to hell?
What greater faith, than trust in God, through Christ in heauen to dwell?

A Sonnet to the Lady Paget.

SOme pleasure take,
and cannot giue,
But onely make
poore thanks their shift:
Some meaning well,
in debt doe liue,
And cannot tell,
how else to shift.
Some knocke and faine,
would ope the doore,
To leaue the vaine,
good turne to praise:
Some

Some ſhew a good face,
and be but poore,
yet haue a good grace,
good fame to raiſe.
Some owe and giue,
yet ſtill in debt.
And ſome muſt liue,
for ought I know.
Some wiſh to pay,
yet cannot get:
But night and day,
ſtill more muſt owe.

Euen ſo muſt I, for ſeruice paſt,
Still wiſh you good, whil'ſt life doth laſt.

Principall poynts of Religion.

1 TO pray to God continually,
To learne to know him rightfully.
2 To honour God in Trinity.
3 The Trinity in Vnity.
The Father in his Maieſty.
The Sonne in his Humanity.
The holy Ghoſts benignity.
Three Perſons, one in Deity.
4 To ſerue him alwaies holily,
5 To aske him all things needfully.
6 To praiſe him in all company.
7 To loue him alwaies heartily.
8 To dread him alwaies Chriſtianly.
9 To aske him mercie penitently.
10 To truſt him alwaies faithfully.
11 To obey him alwaies willingly.
12 To abide him alwaies patiently.
13 To thanke him alwaies thankefully.
14 To liue here alwaies vertuouſly.
15 To uſe thy neighbour honeſtly.
16 To looke for death ſtill preſently.
17 To helpe the poore in miſery.
18 To hope for heauens felicity.
12 To haue Faith, Hope, and Charity.
13 To count this life but Vanity.
Be points of Chriſtianity.

The

THis is my stedfast Creed, my faith, and onely trust,
That in the heavens there is a God, both mighty, mild, & just. God the Father.
A God above all Gods, a King above all Kings,
The Lord of Lords, chiefe governour of Heaven & earthly things.

2 That power hath of life, of death, of heaven, and hell,
That all things made as pleaseth him, to wonderfull to tell: Maker of Heaven.
That made the hanging skies, so deckt with divers lights,
Of darknesse made the cheerefull dayes, and all our restfull nights.

3 That clad the earth with hearbs, with trees, and sundry fruits, The Earth.
With beast, with bird, both mild & tame of strange & sundry suits:
That intermixt the same, with mines like veines of ore,
Of silver, gold, of precious stones, and treasures many more.

4 That joyned brookes to dales, to hills fresh water springs, The Waters, Frost, & snow.
With rivers sweet along the meads, to profit many things:
That made the hoary frosts, the flakie snowes so trim,
The honey dews, the blustring winds, to serve as pleaseth him.

5 That made the surging seas in course to ebbe and floe, The Seas.
That skilfull man with sealing ship might travell to and froe:
And stored so the same for mans unthankfull sake,
That every nation under heaven might thereby profit take.

6 That gave to man a soule, with reason how to live, The soule of Man.
That doth to him and all things else his blessing daily give:
That is not seene, yet seeth how man doth run his race,
Whose dayly works both good and bad are known before his face.

7 That sendeth thundring claps, like terrors out of hell, Thunder and plagues.
That man may know a God there is, that in the heavens do dwel,
That sendeth threatning plagues to keepe our lives in awe,
His benefits if we forget, or doe contemne his law.

8 That dayly hateth sinne, and loveth vertue well,
And is the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Israel,
That doth displeasure take, when we his lawes offend,
And yet amids his heavy wrath his mercy doth extend.

9 This is the Lord of hosts, the father of us all, Christ the sonne.
The maker of what ere was made, my God on whom I call:
Which for the love of man sent downe his onely sonne,
Begot of him before the worlds were any whit begun.

Christs birth. Christ God and man.

10 This entred Maries wombe, as faith affirmeth sure;
Conceived by the Holy Ghost, borne of the Virgin pure.
This was both God and man, of Jewes the hoped King,
And lived here, save onely sinne, like man in every thing.

Christ our Messias.

11 This is that Virgins child, that same most holy Priest,
The lamb of God, ỹ Prophet great, who Scripture calleth Christ;
This that Messias was, of whom the Prophet spake,
That should tread downe ỹ serpents head, & our atonement make.

Christs passion.

12 This Judas did betray to false dissembling Jewes,
Which unto Pilate being Judge, did falsely him accuse:
Who (through that wicked Judge) and of those Jewes despight,
Condemned and tormented was with all the force they might.

13 To living wight more evill, what could such wretches do?
More piercing wounds, more bitter paines, thã they did put him to
They crowned him with thorne that was the King of Kings:
That sought to save the soule of man above all worldly things.

Christs death.

14 This was that paschall Lamb whose love for us so flod,
That on the Mount of Calvary for us did shed his blod:
Where hanging on the crosse, no shame he did forsake,
Till death given him by piercing speare, an end of life did make.

Christs buriall.

15 This Joseph seing dead, the body thence did crave,
And take it forthwith from the crosse, and laid it in his grave:

Christs descension.

Downe thence he went to Hell, in using there his will,
His power I meane, his stained corps in tombe remained still.

Christs resurrection.

16 From death to live againe the third day he did rise,

Christs ascension.

And seene on earth to his elect time oft in sundry wise:
And after into Heaven ascend he did in sight,
And sitteth on the right hand there of God the Father of might.

Christ shall be our Iudge.

17 When for us wretches all his Father he doth pray,
To have respect unto his death, and put our sins away:
From thence with sounded trump, which noise all flesh shal dread,
He shall returne with glory againe to judge the quick and dead.

The Judges sentence.

18 Then shall the voice be heard, Come, come ye good to me,
Hence, hence to Hell ye workers evill, where paine shall ever be:
This is that loving Christ, whom I my Saviour call,
And onely put my trust in him, and in none else at all,

19 In

19 In God the holy Ghoſt I firmely doe beleeve, God the holy Ghoſt.
Which from the Father and the Sonne a bleſſed life doth give:
Which by the Prophets ſpake, which doth all comfort ſend,
Which I doe truſt ſhall be my guide, when this my life ſhall end.

20 A holy Catholique Church on earth I grant there is, The Catholike Church.
And thoſe which frame there lives by that ſhall never doe amis:
The head whereof is Chriſt, the chiefeſt poſt,
Preſerver of his temple great, is God the holy Ghoſt.

21 I doe not doubt there is a multitude of Saints, The communion of ſaints.
More good is done reſembling them, then telling them our plaints
Their faith and workes in Chriſt, that glory did them give,
Which glory we ſhall likewiſe have, if likewiſe wedoe live.

22 At God of Heaven there is forgiveneſſe of our ſins, Forgivenes of ſins.
Through Chriſts death, through faith in it, & through none other
If we repentant here, his mercy dayly crave, (gins:
Through ſtedfaſt hope & faith in Chriſt forgivenes we ſhall have.

23 I hope and truſt upon the riſing of the fleſh, Mans reſurrection.
This corps of mine that firſt muſt dye, ſhall riſe againe afreſh:
The ſoule and body even then in one ſhall joyned be, (we.
As Chriſt did riſe from death to life, even ſo through Chriſt ſhall

24 As Chriſt is glorified, and never more ſhall dye,
As Chriſt aſcended into Heaven, through Chriſt even ſo ſhall I,
As Chriſt I count my head, and I a member of his,
So God I truſt for Chriſts ſake, ſhall ſettle me in bliſ.

THus here we learne of God, that there be perſons three,
The Father, Sonne, and holy Ghoſt, one God in Trinity:
In ſubſtance all like one, one God one Lord, one might,
Whoſe perſons yet we do diviſde, and ſo we may by right.

As God the Father is the maker of us all,
So God the Sonne Redeemer is, to whom for helpe we call,
And God the holy Ghoſt, the ſoule of man doth win,
By moving her to waile for grace, aſhamed of her ſin.

This is that God of Gods, whom every ſoule ſhould love,
Whom all mens hearts ſhould quake for feare, his wrath on them
That this ſame mighty God, above all others chiefe, (to move:
Shall ſave my ſoule from dolefull hell, is all my whole beleefe.

and debility of man.

O God thou glorious God, what god is like to thee,
What life, what strength is like to thine, as all the world may see
The heavens, the earth, the seas, and all thy works therein
Do shew (to who thou wouldst to know) what thou hast ever bin.

2 But all the thoughts of man are bent to wretched evill,
Man doth commit Idolatry, he witcheth of the devill:
What ill is left undone, where man may have his will,
Man ever was an hypocrite, and so continues still.

What these foure divels do signifie,

3 What daply watch is made the soule of man to slea,
By Lucifer, by Belsabub, Mammon, and Asmodea:
In divellish pride, in wrath, in coveting too much,
In fleshly lust the time is spent, the life of man is such.

4 The joy that man hath here, is as a sparke of fire,
His acts be like the smouldring smoke, himselfe like dirt & mire,
His strength even as a reed, his age much like the flower,
His breath or life is but a puffe, uncertaine every hower.

5 But for the holy Ghost, and for his gifts of grace,
The death of Christ, thy mercy great, man were in wofull case;
O grant us therefore Lord to amend that is amisse,
And when from hence we doe depart, to rest with thee in blisse.

Eleemosyna prodest homini in vita, in
morte, & post mortem,
Out of S. Augustine.

For onely love of God more Christian-like to live,
And for a zeale to helpe the poore, thine Almes daply give;
Let gift no glory looke, nor ill possesse thy mind,
And for a truth these profits three through almes shall thou find.

Of almes deeds.

1 First, here the holy Ghost, shall daply through his grace,
Provoke thee to repentant life, Gods mercy to embrace.
2 Of Gods and friends (by death) when thou thy leave must take
Thine almes deeds shall clathe thy soule, and never it forsake.

3 When God shall after death call sone for thine account,
Thine almes then through thy faith in Christ, shall all things else surmount,
But yet for any deed, put thou no trust therein,
But put thy trust in God (through Christ) to pardon thee thy sin.

For

For elſe as cackling Hen, with noiſe bewrayes her neſt,
Even ſo goe thou and blaſt thy deeds, and looſe thou all the reſt.

Malus homo. Out of St. Auguſtine.

OF naughty Man (I read) two ſundry things are ment,
The one is Man, the other naught, which ought him to repent.
The man we ought to love, becauſe of much therein,
The ill in him we ought to hate, even as a filth by ſin.
So doth thy daily ſins thy heavenly Lord offend,
But when thou doeſt repent the ſame, his wrath is at an end.

Of two ſorts of men, the one good, and the other bad.
Out of *St. Auguſtine.*

SInce firſt the world began, there was, and ſhall be ſtill,
Of humane kind two ſundry ſorts, th'one good, the other ill:
Which till the Judgment day, ſhall heere together dwell,
But then the good ſhall up to Heaven, the bad ſhall downe to Hell.

Diabolus cum reſiſtitur, eſt ut formica: cùm vero ejus ſuggeſtio recipitur, fortis eſt ut Leo.
Out of St. Auguſtine.

When Sathan we reſiſt, a Pismire ſhall he be,
But when we ſeeme to give him place, a Lyon then is he.

Eight of St. Bernards verſes, both in Latine and Engliſh, *with one note to them both.*

1 CUr mundus militat ſub vana gloria,
Cujus proſperitas eſt tranſitoria,
Tam cito labitur ejus potentia,
Quàm vaſa figuli, quæ ſunt fragilia?

1 Why ſo triumphs the world in pompe and glory vaine,
Whoſe ſtate ſo happy thought, ſo fickle doth remaine,
Whoſe bravery ſlippery ſtands, and doth ſo ſoone decay,
As doth the potters panne, compact of brittle clay?

2 Plus crede literis ſcriptis in glacie,
Quàm mundi fragilis vanæ fallaciæ,
Fallax in præmiis, virtutis ſpecie,
Quæ nunquam habuit tempus fiduciæ.

2 More credit sée thou give to letters wrote in Ise,
Than unto vaine deceits, the brittle world devise,
In gifts to vertue due, beguiling many one,
Yet those fame never have long time to hope upon.

3 Magis credendum est viris fallacibus,
Quàm mundi miseris prosperitatibus,
Falsis insaniis & voluptatibus,
Falsis quoque studijs & vanitatibus.

3 The false dissembling men more trust is to be had,
Than to the prosperous state of wretched world so bad:
What with voluptuousnesse and other maddish toyes,
False studies wonne with paine, false vanities and ioyes.

4 Dic ubi Salomon, olim tam nobilis?
Vel ubi Sampson est, dux invincibilis?
Vel dulcis Ionathas, multum amabilis?
Vel pulcher Absolon, vultu mirabilis?

4 Tell where is Salomon, that once so noble was?
Or where now Sampson is, in strength who none could passe?
Or worthy Jonathan, that Prince so lovely hold?
Or faire Absolon, so goodly to behold?

5 Quò Cæsar abiit, celsus imperio?
Vel Dives splendidus, totus in prandio?
Dic ubi Tullius, clarus eloquio?
Vel Aristoteles, summus ingenio?

5 Shew whither is Cesar gone, which conquered farre & néere?
Or that rich famous Carle, so given to belly chéere?
Shew where is Tully now, for Eloquence so fit?
Or Aristoteles, of such a pregnant wit?

6 O esca vermium! O massa pulveris!
O ros! O vanitas! cur sic extolleris?
Ignoras penitus, utrum cras vixeris,
Fac bonum omnibus quàm diu poteris.

6 O thou fit bait for wormes! O thou great heape of dust!
O dew! O vanity! why so extoll'st thou lust?
Thou therefore ignorant what time thou hast to live,
Doe good to every man, while here thou hast to give.

7 Quàm

7 Quàm breve feſtum eſt, hæc mundi gloria?
Vt umbra hominis, ſic ejus gaudia,
Quæ ſemper ſubtrahunt æterna præmia,
Et ducunt hominem ad dura devia.

7 How ſhort a feaſt to count is this ſame worlds renowne?
Such as mens ſhadowes be, ſuch hopes they bring to towne:
Which alwayes plucketh up from Gods eternall blis,
And leadeth man to hell, a juſt reward of his.

8 Hæc mundi gloria, quæ magni penditur,
Sacris in literis flos fœni dicitur,
Vt leve folium, quod vento rapitur,
Sic vita hominum, hac vita tollitur.

8 The bravery of this world, eſteemed here ſo much
In Scripture likened is to flowers of graſſe and ſuch:
Like as the leafe ſo light, through wind abroad is blowne,
So life in this our life full ſoone is overthrowne.

Of the Authors linked verſes, departing from the Court to the Countrey.

Muſe not my friend to find me heere,
Contented with this meane eſtate:
And ſeeme to doe with willing cheere,
That Courtier doth ſo deadly hate.

And yet of force to learne anew,
Would much adaſh the dulled braine:
I crave to judge and this be true,
The truant child that fæles the paine.

No, no, God wot, to diſagree,
Is venting all to make or marre:
If fortune frowne we dayly ſee,
It is not beſt to ſtrive to farre.

From dainty Court to Countrey fare,
Too dainty fed is dyet ſtrange:
From Cities toy to Country care,
No ſkilleſſe folke is homely change.

For fortunes looke hath changed hew:
And I my booke, muſt learne anew.

But where a ſpight, Of force muſt bee:
What is the wight, may diſagree?

For Lordly bent, muſt learne to ſpare:
And be content With country fare.

Where need yet can None other skill:
Sometime power man muſt break his will.

If courtly change so breaketh will, / If Court with Cart,
That country life must serve the turne: / Must be content,
What profit then in striving still, / What ease to heart,
Against the prick to seeme to spurne? / Though mind repent.

What gaine I though I doe repent, / As need doth make,
My crutches all are broke and gone: / Old age to trot:
My wonted friends are careleſſe bent, / So muſt I take
They feare no chance I chance upon. / In worth my lot.

Now if I take my worth my lot, / Behold the horſe,
That fatall chance doth force me to, / Muſt trudge for pelfe,
If ye be friends upbraid me not, / And yet of force,
But uſe a friend as friends should doe. / Content it ſelfe.

The Authors Life.

NOw gentle friend if thou be kind.
Disdaine thou not although the lot
Will not with me no better be,
then doth appeare:
Nor let it grieve that thus I live,
But rather geſſe for quietneſſe,
As other doe, ſo doe I to,
content me here.

2 By leave and love of God above,
I mind to shew in verſes few
How through the breers my youthfull yeeres
have runne their race:
And further say, where so I stay,
And mind to live as Bee in hive,
Full bent to spend my life to an end,
in this same place.

Borne at Riven hall in Eſſex.

3 It came to paſſe that borne I was,
Of meane good, of gentle blood,
In Eſſex layer, in village fayer,
that Riven-hall light:
which Village lide by Bank-tree ſide,
There ſpend did I mine infancy,

There

There then my name in honest fame,
remaind in sight.
4 I yet but yong, no speech of tong,
Nor teares withall, that often fall
From Mothers eyes, when Child out cryes,
to part her fro.
Could pitty make, could Father take,
But out I must, to long be thrust,
Say what I would, doe what I could,
his mind was so.
5 O painefull time, for every crime,
what tossed eares? like baited Beares?
what bobbed lips what jerkes, what nips?
what hellish toyes?
what robes so bare? what Colledge fare?
what bread how stale? what penny Ale?
Then Wallingford, how wert thou abhord,
of silly boyes?
6 Thence for my boyce, I must (no choise)
Away of force like posting horse,
For sundry men had placards then,
such child to take:
The better brest the lesser rest,
To serve the queere now there now here,
For time so spent I may repent,
and sorrow make.
7 But marke the chance my selfe to vance,
By friendships lot to Pauls I got,
So found I grace a certaine space,
still to remaine:
with Redford there, the like no where,
For cunning such, and vertue much,
By whom some part of Musicks art,
so did I gaine.

Set to Song-schoole.

Wallingford Colledge.

John Redford an excellent Musitian.

8 From

Nicholas Vdall Schoolemaster at Eaton.

8 From Pauls I went, to Eaton sent,
To learne straitwaies the Latin Phrases,
where fifty three stripes giuen to me,
at once I had:
For fault but small or none at all,
It came to passe, thus beate I was,
See Vdall see the mercy of thee
to me poore Lad.

Trinity-hall in Cãbridge.

9 From London hence, to Cambridge thence,
with thankes to thee O Trinity,
That to thy hall, surpassing all,
I got at last:
There ioy I felt, there trim I dwelt,
There heaven from hell I shifted well,
with learned men a number then,
the time I past.

Quartan Ague.

10 Long sickenesse had, then was I glad
To learne my booke, to prove and looke,
In Court what gaine by taking paine,
mought well be found:

Lord Paget.

Lord Paget then that nobleman,
whose soule I trust is with the iust,
That same was he enriched me
with many a pound.

11 When this betide, good Parents dide,
One after one till both were gone,
Whose petigree, who list may see
in Heralds Booke.
Whose soule in blisse be long yet this,
For hope we must as God is iust,
So here that crabe, shall mercy haue,
that mercy looke.

The vices of the Court.

12 By Court spide, and ten yeares tride,
That Cards and Dice, with Venus vice,

And

And peeuish pride from vertue wide,
with some so wrought:
That Tiburne play made them away,
Or Beggers state is ill to hate,
By such like evills, I saw such drivels,
to come to nought.

13 Yet isit not to be forgot,
In Court that some to worship come,
And some in time to honour clime,
and speed full well:
Some have such gift, that trim they shift.
Some profit make by paines they take,
In perill much, though oft are such
in Court that dwell.

14 When Court gan frowne, and strife to towne,
And Lords and knights saw heady fights,
Then tooke I wife, and led my life
in Suffolke soyle:
There was I faine my selfe to traine,
To learne too long the Farmers song,
For hope of peise, like worldly elfe,
to moyle and toyle.

15 In this booke who list to looke,
Of husbandry and huswifery,
There may he finde more of my mind,
concerning this:
To carke and care, and ever bare,
with losse and paine to little gaine,
with shifts to save, to cram the knave,
what life it is.

16 When wife could no: through sickness got,
More toyle abide, so neere Sea side,
Then thought I best, from toyle to rest,
and Ipswich try.

The Nobility at variance in Edward the Sixts dayes.

At Ratwade in Suffolke this book first devised.

Ipswich commended.

A Towne of price like Paradice,
For quiet then and honest men,
There was I glad, much friendship had,
a time to lye.
17 There left good wife this present life,
And there left I house-charges lie,
For glad was he might send for me,
good luck so stood:
In Suffolke there, where every where,
Even of the best besides the rest,
That never did their friendship hide,
to doe me good

New married in Suffolke.

18 O Suffolke thou content thee now,
That hadst the praise in those same dayes,
For Squiers and Knights that well delights
good house to keepe:
For Norfolke wiles, so full of guiles,
Have caught my toe by wiving so,
That out to thee I see for me
no way to creepe.

Mistris Amye Moone.

19 For loe through guile what haps the while,
Through Venus toyes in hope of joyes,
I chanced soone to find a Moone
of cheerefull hew:
which well and fine me thought did shine,
And never change, a thing most strange,
Yet kept in sight her course aright,
and compasse true.
20 Behold of truth with wife in youth,
For joy at large, what daply charge,
Through childrens hap, what opened gap,
to me begun:
The child at nurse to rob the purse,
The same to wed, to troubled bed,

For

For pleasure rate such onely care,
had husband wun.

21 Then did I dwell in Dream cell,
A place for wood that trimly stood,
with flesh and fish, as heart would wish,
but when I spide:
That Lord with Lord could not accord,
But now pound he, and now pound we,
Then left I all, because such brall
I list not bide.

Land-lords at variance.

22 O Southwell, what meanst thou by that,
Thou worthy wight, thou famous knight,
So me to crave, and to thy grave,
goe by and by?
O death thou foe, why didst thou so,
Ungently treat, that jewell great,
which opt his doore to rich and poore
so bounteously?

Sir Richard Southwell.

23 There thus bestad when leave I had,
By death of him to sinke or swim,
And ravens I saw together draw
in such a sort:
Then capes I sought by wisedome taught,
To beare low sayle, lest stack should quaile,
Till ship might find with prosperous wind
some safer port.

His seven Executors.

24 At length by view to shore I drew,
Discharging strait both ship and fraight,
At Norwich fine, for me and mine,
a City trim:
where strangers well may seeme to dwell,
That pitch and pay, or keepe their day.
But who that want, shall finde it scant,
so good for him.

Norwich qualities.

25 But

Master Salisbury Deane of Norwich.

25 But Salisbury how, were kept my vow,
If praise from thee were kept by me,
Thou gentle Deane, mine onely meane,
there then to live:
Though churles such some, to crabe can come,
And pray once got, regard thee not,
Yet live or die, so will not I,
example give.

In 13 houres I never made drop of water.

26 When learned men, could there nor then,
Devise to swage the stormy rage,
Nor yet the fury of my dissurie,
that long I had:
From Norwich faire, in great dispaire,
Away to flie, or else to die,
To seeke more health, to seeke more wealth,
then was I glad.

27 From thence so lent, away I went,
With sickues worne, as one forlorne,
To house my hed at Faiersted,
where whiles I dwelt:
The tithing like, the tithing strife,
Through tithing ill, of Jacke and Gill,
The daily pates the miery waies,
too long I felt.

Faiersted in Essex.

28 When charges grew, still new and new,
And that I syde, ti parson dide,
All hope in vaine, to hope for gaine,
I might goe dance:
Once rid my hand of parsonage land,
Thence by and by away went I
To London straight, to hope and wait
for better chance.

Lease for parsons life.

29 Well London well, that bearst the bell
Of praise about, England throughout,

And

And dooſt indeed to ſuch as need,
much kindnes ſhew.
Who that with thee can hardly agree,
Nor can well praiſe thy friendly waies,
Shall friendſhip finde, to pleaſe his mind
in places few.

London commended.

30 As for ſuch mates as vertue hates,
Or he or they that go ſo gay,
That needs he muſt take all of truſt,
for him or his.
Though ſuch for woe by Lothbury go,
For being ſpide about Cheap ſide,
Leaſt Mercers bookes for money lookes,
ſmall matter it is.

Vnthrifts order

31 When gaines were gone, & yeeres grew on,
And death did crie, from London flie,
In Cambridge then I found agen
a reſting plot:
In Colledge beſt of all the reſt,
with thanks to thee O Trinitie,
Through thee and thine, for me and mine,
ſome ſtaie I got.

The plague at London.

32 Since hap haps ſo, let toyling go,
Let ſerving paines yeeld forth her gaines,
Let courtly gifts, with wedding ſhifts,
helpe now to live:
Let muſick win, let ſtorks come in,
Let wiſedome carve, let reaſon ſerve,
For here I crave ſuch end to have,
as God ſhall give.

Youth ill ſpent, makes age repent.

33 Friends thus by me perceive may yee,
That gentry ſtands not all by lands,
Nor all ſo felt, or plenty left
by parents gift:

A leſſon for younger brothers.

But

But now and then of gentlemen,
The youngest sonne is driven to run,
And glad to seeke from creeke to creeke
to come by thrift.

A true lesson. 34 And more by this to conster is,
In world is set enough to get,
But where and whan, that scarcely can
the wisest tell:
By learning some to riches come,
By ship and plough some get enough,
And some so wive, that trim they thrive,
and speed full well.

Hardnes in youth not the worst. 35 To this before adde one thing more,
Youth hardnes taught, with knowledge wraught,
Most apt doth prove, to shift and shove,
amongst the best:
where cocking dads make sawcy lads,
In youth so rage, to beg in age,
Or else to fetch a Tiburne stretch
among the rest.

36 Not rampish toy of girle and boy,
Nor garment trim, of her or him,
In child-hood spent to fond intent,
good end doth frame:
If marke we shall the summe of all,
The end it is that noted is,
Which if it bide with vertue tride,
deserveth fame.

37 When all is done, learne this my sonne,
Not friend nor skill, nor wit at will,
Nor ship nor clod, but onely God
doth all in all.
Man taketh paine, God giveth gaine,
Man doth his best, God doth the rest.

Man

Man well intends God foꝛzen ſends,
elſe want he ſhall.
Man doth labour, and God doth bleſſe.
38 Some ſeeke foꝛ wealth, I ſeeke my health,
Some ſeeke to pleaſe, I ſeeke mine eaſe,
A contented mind worth all.
Some ſeeke to ſave, I ſeeke to have
to liue upꝛight:
Moꝛe then to ride with pompe and pꝛide,
Oꝛ foꝛ to ſet in others det,
Such is my ſkill, and ſhall be ſtill
foꝛ any wight.
39 Too fond were I here thus to lie,
Vnleſſe that wealth might further health,
And pꝛofit ſome ſhould thereby come
to helpe withall:
This cauſeth me well pleas'd to be,
Such dꝛift to make, ſuch life to take,
Infoꝛcing mind remoꝛſe to find,
as need, need ſhall.
40 Friend all thing waid that here is ſaid,
And being got that paſſe the ſhot,
We thinke of right have leave I might,
(death dꝛaweth neere:)
To ſeeke ſome wayes my God to pꝛaiſe,
And mercy crave in time to have,
And foꝛ the reſt, what he thinks beſt
to ſuffer here.

FINIS.

A Table of the points of husbandry mentioned in this booke.

The Epistle to the Lord William Paget declared, and the occasion first of this Worke. pag. 3
The Epistle to the L. Thomas Paget second sonne & now heire to ỳ L. Wil. Paget his Father. 5
To the Reader. 9
An introduction to the booke of husbandry 11
A preface to ỳ buyer of this booke. 12
The commodities of husbandry. 13
The praise of husbandry. 13
The description of husbandry. 14
The Ladder to thrift. 14
Good husbandly lessons worthy to be followed of such as will thrive. 16
An habitation enforced, better late than never, upon these words, Sit downe Robin and rest thee. 23
The Farmers daply dyet. 23
A description of the properties of winds all the times of the peare. 24
Of the Planets. 25
Septembers abstract. 26
Other short remembrances for September. 28
Septembers Husbandry. 28
A direction to husbandly furniture. 29
The residue of Septembers Husbandry, agreeing with his former abstract. 32
Octobers abstract. 35
Other short remembrances for October. 37
Octobers husbandry. 37
A digression to the usage of divers countries concerning tillage. 38
The residue of Octobers Husbandry agreeing with his former abstract. 39
Novembers abstract. 43
Other short remembrances for November, 44
Novembers husbandry agreeing with his former abstract. 44
Decembers abstract. 47
Short remembrances for December. 48
Decembers husbandry agreeing with his former abstract. 48
A digression to hospitality. 51
A description of time and ỳ peere. 52
A description of life and riches. 52
A description of House-keeping. 53
A description of the Feast of the birth of Christ, commonly called Christmas. 53
A description of apt time to spend. 54
Against phantasticall scrupulenes. 54
Christmas husbandly fare. 55
A Christmas carroll of the birth of Christ upon ỳ tune of king Salomõ. 55
Januaries abstract. 57
Other short remembrances for January. 59
Of trees or roots to bee set or removed. 59
Januaries Husbandry agreeing with his former abstract. 60
Februaries abstract. 66
Other short remembrances for February. 67
Februaries husbandry agreeing with his former abstract. 68
Marches abstract. 70
Short remembrances for March. 71
Seeds and hearbs for the kitchin. 72
Hearbs & roots for sallets & sauce. 72

Hearbs

Herbs or roots to boyle or butter. 73
Strowing herbs of all sorts. 73
Herbs, branches, and flowers for windowes and pots. 73
Herbs to still in Summer. 74
Necessary herbs to grow in ỹ garden for physick not rehearsed before. 74
Marches husbandry agreeing with his former abstract. 75
Aprils abstract. 78
Aprils husbandry agreeing with his former abstract. 79
A digression to dairy matters. 81
A lesson for dairy maid Cisley often topping gests. 82
Mayes abstract. 83
Other short remembrances for May. 84
Mayes husbandry agreeing with his former abstract. 84
Junes abstract. 89
A lesson of hoppard. 89
Junes husbandry agreeing with his former abstract. 89
A lesson where and when to plant good hoppard. 91
Julies abstract. 92
Julies husbandry agreeing with his former abstract. 93
Augusts abstract. 95
Woorkes after harvest. 96
Augusts husbandry agreeing with his former abstract. 97
Woorkes after harvest. 100
Corne harvest equally divided into ten parts. 104
A briefe conclusion in verse every word beginning with ỹ L. 104
Mans age from seven yeeres to fourescore and foure. 105
Another division of the nature of mans age. 105
A comparison betweene good husbandry and bad. 105
A comparison betweene a Champion country and severall. 106
The description of an envious and naughty neighbour. 112
A sonet against a sladerous toung. 113
A Sonnet upon the Authors first seaven yeeres service. 113
The Authors dialogue betweene two Batchelers of wiving and thriving by affirmation and objection. 113
The wedded mans judgment taking up ỹ matter of wiving & thriving. 118
How ewes should be used that are neere lambing. 62
How lambes should be used when they are yong. 63
What times are most meet for rearing of calves. 63
How to cure the wrigling of the tayle in a sheepe or lambe. 85
Of gelding horse-colts. 64
How to have a large breed of hogs 64
A medicine for faint cattle. 62
How to fasten loose teeth in a bullock 62
How to prevent the breeding of the bots in Horses. 50
A medicine for the cow-laske. 42
Of burying dead cattle. 42
A way how to preserve bees. 51
What is to be don wỹ meazeld hogs. 42
What times are most meet for letting horses blood. 50

The end of the Table of Husbandry.

A Table of the points of Huſwifery mentioned in this Booke.

The Authors Epiſtle to the Lady Paget. 119
The Authors Epiſtle to the Reader. 120
The Authors preface to his booke of Huswifery. 121
The praiſe of Huswifery. 121
A deſcription of huswife and huſwifery. 121
Inſtructions to huſwifery. 122
A note of Cockcrowing. 123
Huswifely morning workes. 124
Huswifely breakfaſt workes. 125
Huswifely admonitions, or Leſſons. 125
Brewing. 127
Baking. 128
Cookery. 128
Dairy. 128
Scowring. 128
Waſhing. 129
Malting. 129
Dinner time huswifery. 130
Huswifely afternoone workes. 131
Huswifely evening workes. 132
Supper time huſwifery. 133
After Supper workes of huſwifery. 133
Of bed time in Winter and Summer. 134
The times to riſe in Winter and Summer. 134
Of bearing and forbearing. 134
The Ploughmans feaſting dayes. 134
The good huſwifely phyſick. 136
The good motherly nurſery. 136
A precept of thinking on the poore. 137
A compariſon betweene good huſwifery and bad. 137
The meanes for children to attaine learning. 138
A deſcription of womans age, from fourteene to fourefcore and foure. 139
The Inholders poſie. 140
Certaine table leſſons. 140
Leſſons for waiting ſervants. 141
Husbandly poſies for the hal. 141
Poſies for the Parlor. 142
Poſies for the gheſts chamber. 142
Poſies for thine owne bed-Chamber. 143
A Sonnet to the Lady Paget. 143
Principall points of Religion. 144
The Authors beleefe. 145
Of the Omnipotency of God, and debility of man. 148
Of almes deeds. 148
Of Malus homo. 149
Of two ſorts of people. 149
Of what force the devill is, if he be reſiſted. 149
Eight of Saint Bernards verſes in Latine and Engliſh, to be ſung both by one note. 149
Of the Authors departing from the Court. 151
The Authors life of his owne penning. 152

FINIS.